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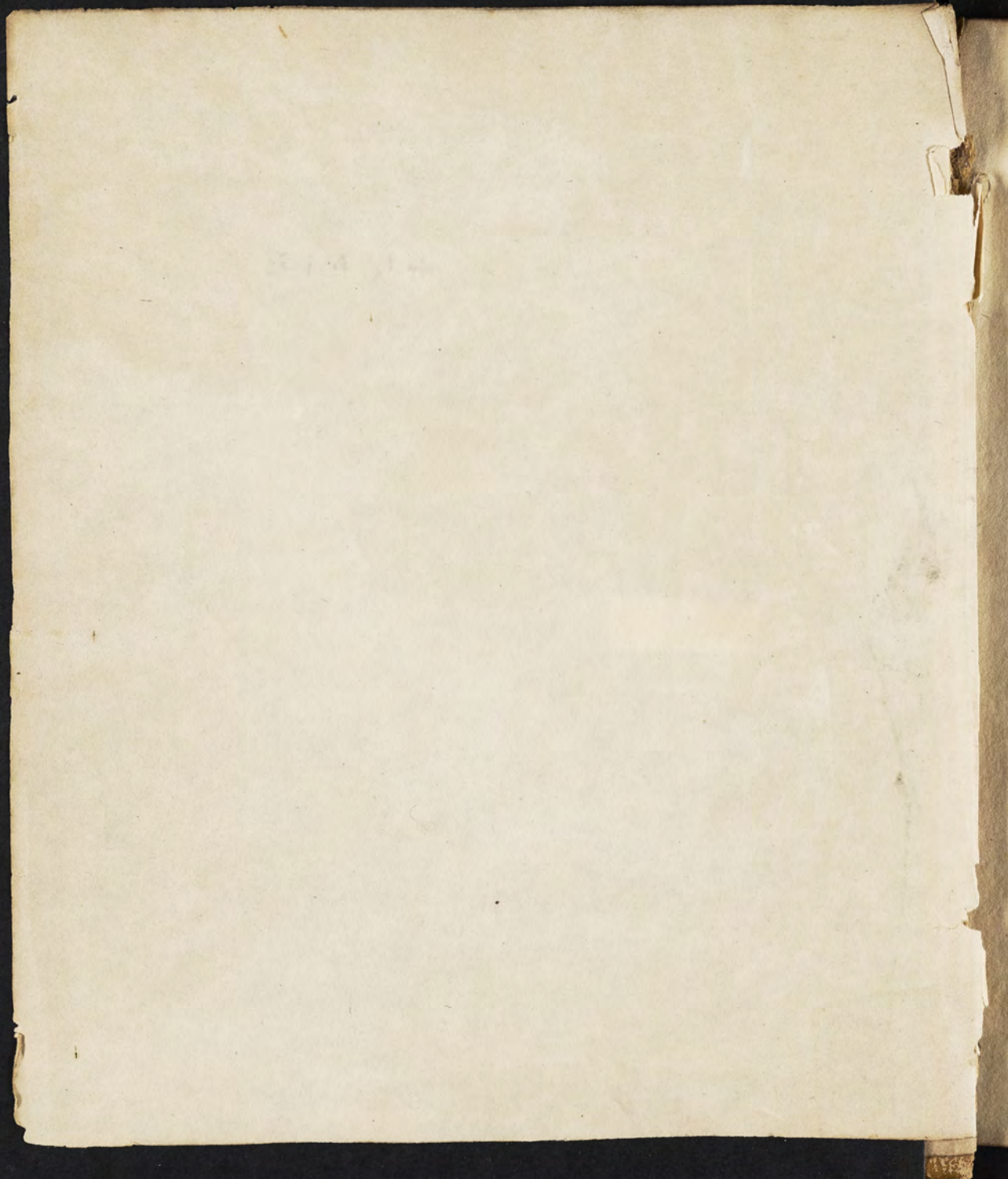
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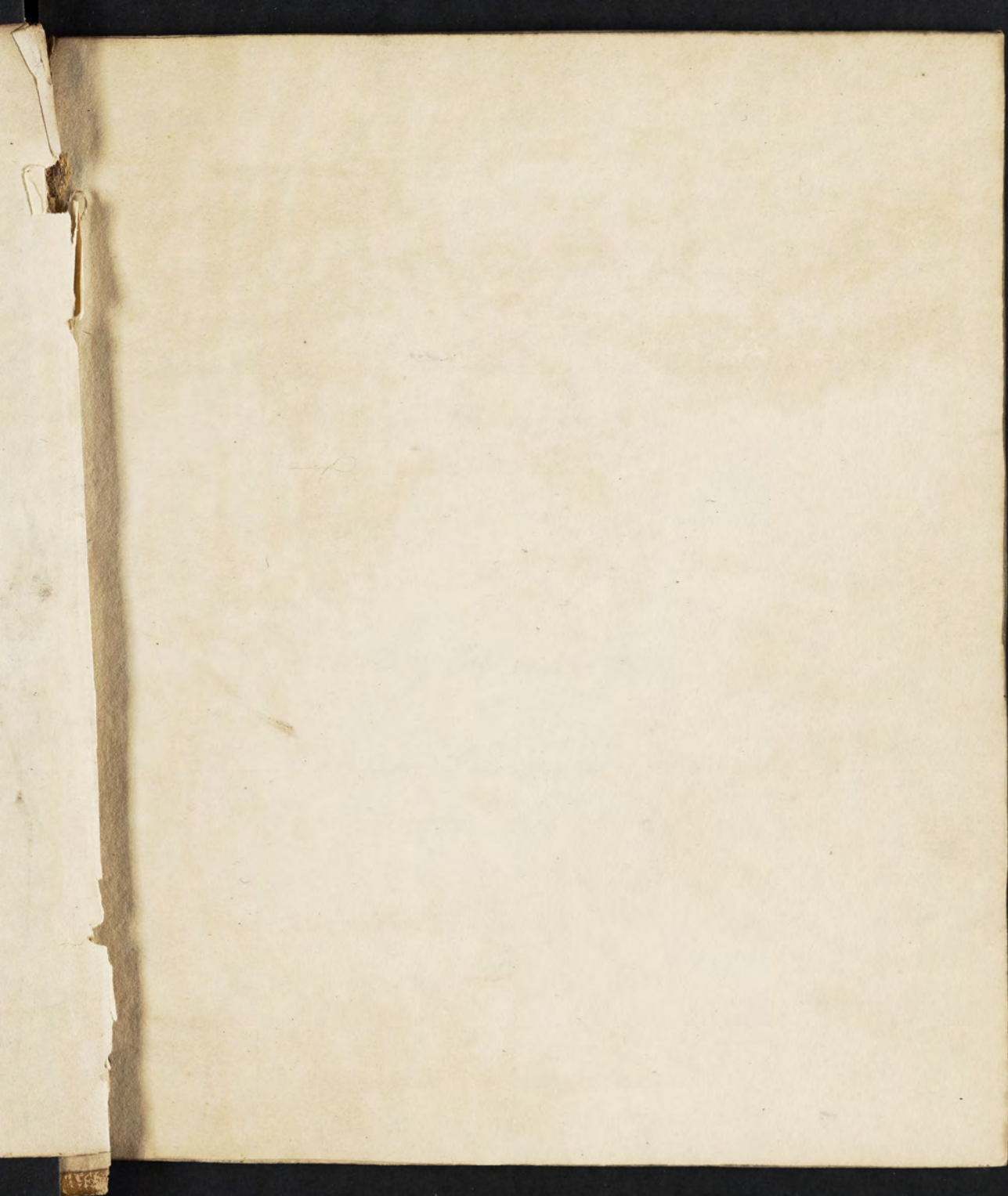
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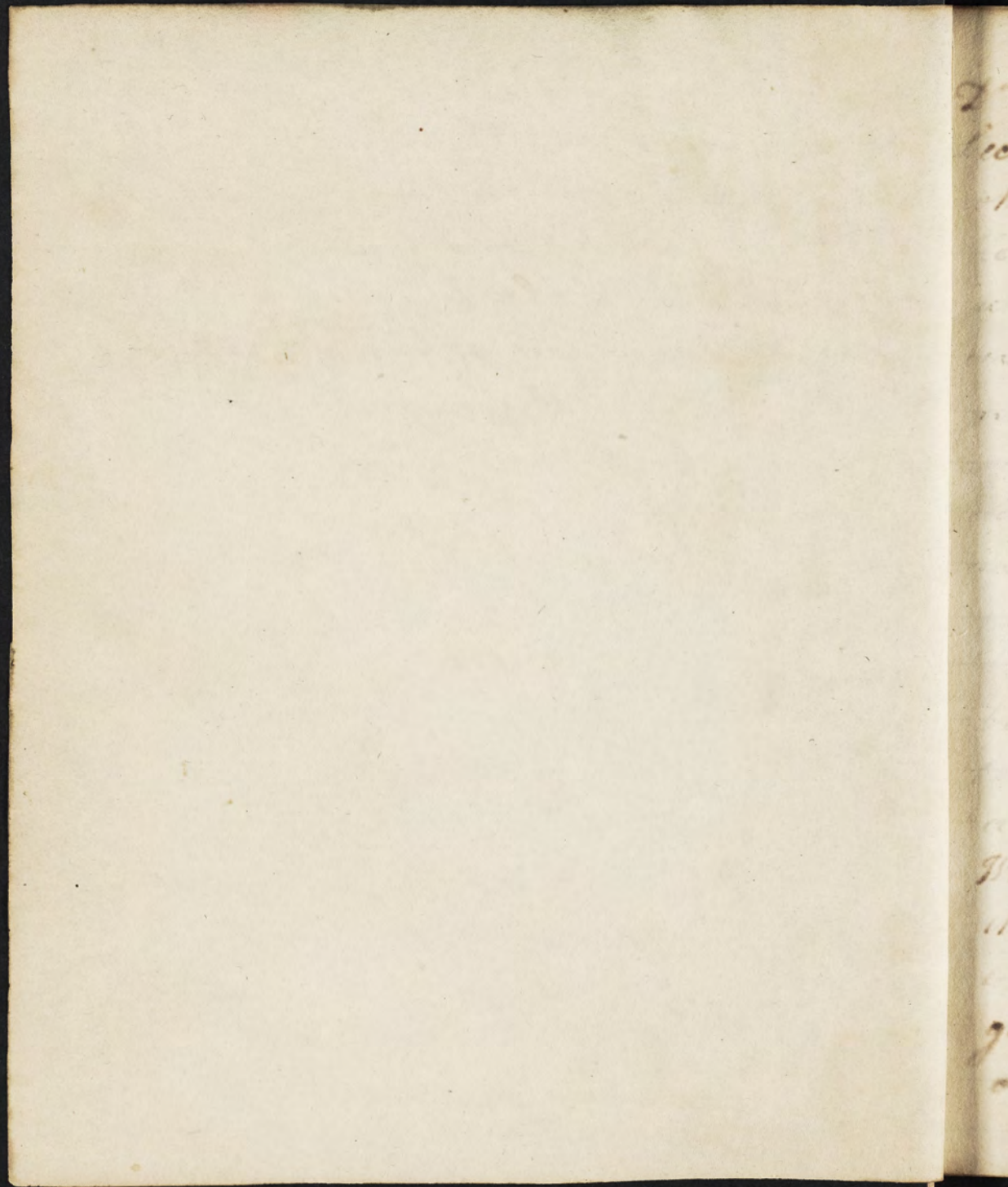
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2nd ed Notes from the
Lectures of



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University of

Pennsylvania

Anno Domini 1815 & 1816



Introduction

(1)

D^r Chapman commenced his course of Lectures with the subject of generation; for which, consult Chapmans or James Burns — He then proceeded to the discussion of the subject relative to Foetal nourishment and after enumerating the various opinions advanced on the subject; gave it as his opinion, that the arteries of the Mother exhaled a substance calculated for the nourishment of the Foetus and which was deposited in the Maternal portion of the Placenta, and was taken up by the absorbents, that ran along the umbilical chord — He then proceeded to an Inquiry into the nature of life and Modus Operandi of Medicines — With respect to the operation of medicines the old adage should always be kept in view to wit, that the operation of medicines is not governed by the laws of inorganic matter; in other words, that their operation upon living

and inanimate matter is different. But previous to entering on this subject it will be proper to make some inquiries into the nature of Animal Life —

A wide difference exists between dead & living matter. And nothing has perplexed Physiologists so much as to discern in what this difference consists. By some an analogical reasoning has been made use of, in order to illucidate their ideas of life; by them it has been compared to the main spring of a watch, to a musical instrument, & to a flame produced by combustion. The objection to this is that the effect is substituted for the cause, and it presupposes the existence of action. We know that life does not consist in action as in suspended ~~action~~ animation, where organic action ceases but still the principle of life exists. Hunter considered the power of preserving temperature the best criterion of life. From his experiments on eggs, he

found that an egg once congealed and then
~~thawed~~, would again congeal much sooner
~~than at first~~, & hence he concluded that the
 power of preserving temperature is necessary
 to vitality. At present there are two doctrines
 with respect to Animal life; the first which
 claims our attention, maintains that life is a
 forced state. This Theory has been very eloquen-
 tly & ably supported by the University, but it
 is replete with fallacy & absurdity. This also
 presupposes the existence of action, & is in fact
 the same theory above mentioned, of reasoning
 from analogy, consequently the same argu-
 ments are adduced in its support. In this theory
 it is contended that life is the consequence of ex-
 ternal agents acting upon a certain capacity for
 life, which is called excitability, & that breath
 consists in an equal proportion of excitability
 & excitement. The sound doctrine is exactly
 the reverse of this; by it a vital principle
 is supposed, which acting upon external

agents, produces the Phenomena of Life. It is the anima media of Stahl, the vital principle of Hunter, the vis medicatrix naturae of Cullen, the excitability of Brown, the sensorial power of Darwin, and in the common acceptation of the word it is nature. Instead of being acted upon by external agents, it acts upon these bodies, making them subservient to its purposes and animating them for its nourishment and growth. With respect to the modus operandi of medicines two opinions are entertained by medical men - 1st That they are taken into the circulation & applied directly to the solids of the body. 2nd That they exert a local action on the stomach & by sympathy they affect the whole system. The objections to their being taken into the circulation are the following (viz) It cannot be so because the style possesses the same properties, from whatever substances the

it is formed, whether animal or vegetable —
 because any deleterious substance before it can
 be taken into the circulation must undergo
 a change of properties, which would render
 inert as it relates to its medical virtues; because
 none of ~~these~~ substances have been detected in
 the blood; because by experiments made by
 myself, it has been proven that neither
 milk nor the most bland ^{and inert} substances in
 nature can be introduced into the blood-
 vessels, without producing the most violent
 convulsions & the death of the animal in a
 very short time. If medicines are not taken
 into the circulation, how is the fact explain-
 ed, that they are detected in the secretions
 — When taken into the circulation they are
 so changed, as not to be detected so long as
 they remain in the sphere of vital action,
 but when they are out of the sphere of
 such action, a chemical action takes place,
 which unites the component parts of

the substances, that were unconnected which
 they remained in the circulation, with the
 original compound. In short every thing
 taken into the stomach and passing thro' the
 chylific viscera becomes so changed before
 it enters the circulation, that their products
 are the same possessing no difference in
 any respect, altho' the articles from which
 they are produced are essentially different
 in their natures—Here Dr Chapman
 related the case of a scabian which he
 published in the Eclectic Repository—
 The nature of Chyle resembles very much
 that of blood, and when taken out of
 the body, undergoes the same changes
 I refer the *modus operandi* of medic-
 ines to that law of the animal econ-
 omy termed sympathy. The part affected
 is the focus, from which the symptoms
 are diffused, Medicines whether externally
 or internally applied act more or less

system according to the degree of their
 diffusibility, and the extent of sympathetic associa-
 tion the part may have with the other parts of
 the body. It is not merely thro' the medium of
 nerves that sympathy takes place; but it is
 also excited when there is an identity of solids, or
 an identity of office; for instance, variolous matter
 introduced under the skin, produces pustules on
 different parts of the surface of the body which
 contain matter ~~exactly~~ precisely similar, to that
 which was employed in the inoculation. This
 is done by sympathy existing between solids of
 of the same nature. Medicines & the causes of
 diseases in producing their effects act on the
 stomach, skin, & organs of smell, each of these parts
 possesses a sensibility to impressions & an exten-
 sive sympathetic connection; but the stomach
 far the most of any. This is essential in-
 fluence every part of the animal economy.
 To prove the importance of the stomach, we
 know all animals are found possessing one

Children have been found to be born without
 Brain, spinal marrow or lungs, and still to pro-
 ceed life; frequent instances have occurred in which
 the vital parts as the brain, lungs &c have been
 injured without the death of the patient, but
 an injury of the stomach is more dreadful in
 its consequences and more difficult to cure
 than any other part of the body; nor are
 these the only facts to prove its importance.
 Being the receptacle of food it is certainly
 the most accessible part of the body to
 medicines. It seems to be the centre of mo-
 tion, giving vitality to every other part—
 Mandaville went so far as even to consider
 it the seat of the soul: Upon its healthy
 action ~~often~~ depends the health of the
 style, blood &c The state of the stomach
 has also a considerable influence on the
 temper, for which reason we should never
 ask of favour of a public minister when
 he is hungry—Excessive eating & drinking

have considerable influence in generating disease as Colic, Rheuma, suppression of the menses, Vomiting, Diarrhoea, headach &c. What symptom has not been attributed to indigestion & what remedy has not been given with a view to obviate this evil? Even dentition, by affecting the stomach, produces indigestion & its various concomitant diseases —

An association also exists between the stomach and the mind; Fear, anger, shame &c impair the appetite — The surface of the body is another point on which medicines act. Cuticular absorption was never doubted until recently.

The first persons that doubted it were a gentleman in France and Dr. Rapsar of this City. They found by making an infusion of the most volatile substances, as spirits of Turpentine infusion of Guaiacum &c that they could immerse themselves in it (provided they breathed thro' a tube extended into the atmosphere — impregnated with the volatile parts of the article) without being able to detect the

substance in any of their secretions. Dr. Blayden
 made experiments also to prove the non-absorp-
 tion by the skin: He immersed himself in an infusion
 of every substance he could think of and in none
 could he discover any thing in his excretions of
 the blood except Madder and Rhubarb, from
 which he concluded that these two articles
 only affect the urine and blood. The power
 of absorption is attributed to only a small por-
 tion of the surface of the body (viz) from the
 middle of the thigh to the hip, and from
 the middle of the arm to the shoulder.
 Absorption on the surface of the body, I
 think, does not exist as a natural function
 ; but by long continued friction the struc-
 ture of the cuticle becomes so changed as
 to suffer the substance to get all the mouths
 of the absorbents under it, and by long con-
 tinued bathing, it transudes under the
 cuticle & comes in contact with the mouths
 of the absorbent. The skin certainly has

a sympathetic connection from what has been said above - Volatile matter acts thro' the medium of the Olfactory nerves - To prove this I shall read you some experiments instituted by Dr Roussier of this City - Expt^{1st} I made (says he) a strong decoction of Tobacco at 90° of Fahrenheit in which I bathed (with my nose stopp'd with putty and adhesive plaster) I experienced no ill effects from it whatever - Expt^{2nd} I went in a few hours, to the same bath, with an intention of bathing in it with my nostrils open, but before I could get into the ~~bath~~ ^{bath}, I was made so sick, that I was obliged to make my escape in the open air to avoid vomiting - Expt^{3rd} My little son being with me, urged me to permit him to try it, to which I consented after stopping his nostrils, no ill effects resulted - Expt^{4th} I made a strong decoction, and having stopp'd my nostrils, inhaled the fumes arising, as it boiled, for a considerable time, it had not the least effect -

Expt 5th My wife, who has such an aversion
 to the smell of Tobacco, that the breath of
 the person who chews it, will make her sick
 also inhaled the fumes of the duetion, with-
 out its producing the least effect - Expt 6th
 I now persuaded a stout Irishman to inhale
 the same fumes with his nostrils open the
 consequence was great sickness - Expt 7th I inhaled
 the fumes from heated Brandy, with my nos-
 trils closed and the only effect was that it
 made my Throat sore - Expt 8th A fellow
 repeated this experiment with his nostrils
 open and was made drunk in a very short
 time - Expt 9th I inhaled the fumes of
 Opium, with closed nostrils, without any
 effect - Expt 10th I now determined to make
 a dangerous experiment in order to put
 the question beyond a doubt - I closed
 my nostrils and inhaled carbonic acid
 gas, from burning charcoal: from which

I received not the slightest injury - From these Experiments I conclude that the deleterious effects of these substances is owing to the impression they make on the Olfactory nerves, rather than their being taken into the lungs - I have myself repeated the experiment of Dr. Broussau and have found them correct - Having now completed what I had to say of the *modus operandi* of medicines in general, I proceed to the *Materia Medica*, & will speak of the *modus operandi* of particular medicines, when I describe their effects singly -

Materia Medica

The *Materia Medica* is divided by Cullen into *Nutrients* and *Medicines* - I shall not adopt his arrangement - I will here after treat of Diet simply in the prevention and cure of disease: it is certainly one of the most valuable considerations in that ~~life~~ light - Writers on *Mater. Medica* have always met with

most difficulty in the arrangement of the different articles - I shall not follow that of any person who has written on this subject, because an arrangement ^{be} whether according to their botanical affinity, or sensible qualities of unite substances of an entirely different nature. The best mode of arrangement is according to their effect on the system. My opinion of the *modus operandi* of medicines I have already given you - I believe that no two agents ever produce precisely the same effects on the system. Diseases may with some propriety be divided into 1st Those of increased action and 2nd Those of diminished action - I shall accordingly divide medicines into 1st Those which diminish action - 2nd Those which increase action - These divisions I shall subdivide into different orders. The first or those which diminish action, I shall subdivide into six orders - (viz)

1st Emetics: 2nd Cathartics: 3rd Diuretics: 4th Diaphoretics: 5th Sialagogues: and 6th Emmenagogues: - 2nd Stimulants: or those which increase action I shall divide into 4 or class - (viz) 1st Astringents: 2nd Tonics: 3rd Narcotics: and 4th Erispastics: I shall then have a miscellaneous class as Blood letting, diet, exercise &c Every one knows what is meant by a stimulant; but the definition of a sedative is more difficult - All Medicine are undoubtedly stimulants, but a sedative may be defined to be an inferior degree of stimulating power ~~but also~~ Medicine not only differ^{ing} in their stimulating power, but also in their diffusibility and permanency of action -

⊗ This should come in the place where emmenagogues are wanted and emmenagogues should be in order No 3 - Also the classes of Litthontriptics and Anthelmintics should be mentioned coming before Diaphoretics -

Emetics -

The use of Emetics is so extensive and important that I may be allowed to speak of them at some length - They were certainly among the first medicines used by man - There is no nation however savage and barbarous, that does not know their use and the brute frequently resort to them. The mechanism of vomiting is, that the action of the stomach is inverted, the abdominal muscles and the diaphragm contract so as to ^{compress} the stomach & thoracic viscera, and the contents of the stomach are discharged - Emetics are local stimulants - Darwin supposes vomiting to be the effect not ^{of} increased but ^{of} diminished action - This seems to have some plausibility, because extreme languor & debility are generally attended with vomiting; but on the other hand, some of our most powerful stimulants are Emetics - By some the stomach is supposed passive during

the action of an Emetic - but Mr. Haughton has
 proved the absurdity of this opinion. A circumstance
 worthy of recollection with respect to emetics is that
 every other medicine, by frequent use loses in a great
 measure its effect on the system, but the more fre-
 quently emetics are used, the more susceptible does
 the stomach become to their impression. I attribute
 this to an idiosyncrasy of the stomach, rather
 than any thing peculiar in emetics than does
 Darwin attribute it to an accumulation of sen-
 sorial power in the system. The effects of emetics
 on the system are 1st The evacuation of the contents of
 the stomach which is a highly important effect -
 2nd the inverted motion ~~of~~ extends to the duode-
 num, hence they promote the secretion & discharge
 of bile, and perhaps of the pancreatic fluid -
 Emetics are serviceable in removing biliary concre-
 tions - It is supposed by some that the ~~discharge~~
 of bile, ^{discharged} by vomiting, ~~ex~~ existed previously in
 the stomach, but this is not the case; if it were
 the bile would always be thrown up in the

first vomiting, which we know does not appear
 till after repeated vomitings - One ^{of} the ~~primary~~ ^{of} effects of emetics, is to relax the system & produce
 diaphoresis - The connection between the ex-
 treme vessels & stomach has been denied be-
 cause emetics does not always produce sweat
 ; this however is not proof against it - Emetics
 have considerable influence on the lymph-
 atic system also - They promote absorption, by
 relaxing not by stimulating the absorbents -
 Their efficacy in dropsy, is a sufficient proof of
 their influence on the absorbent system - Emetics
 also affect the kidneys - They generally produce a
 copious discharge of urine - As expectorants Emetics
 make a strong impression on the lungs &
 salivary glands - In the cure of Croup this
 is very evident - Before we proceed to the diseases
 in which emetics are employed, I will lay
 down a few general principles, or laws to guide
 you in their administration - 1st When the
 vessels of the head are full or plethora ^{exists}, then

a disarrangement of an Emetic should always be preceded by Venesection, otherwise syncope might be induced.

2nd Where the cure is urgent we should give a large dose of the most active kind - 3rd In ~~adding~~ ordinary cases, to render the Emetics, more efficacious it should be given in divided doses - 4th When the object is to make a strong impression on the system, we should use no water, but where we wish to evacuate the stomach gently, a great deal of warm water should be used - 5th As a general rule, emetics should be given in the morning - 6th In diseases of long standing, to render emetics efficacious, they should be given in small doses, every day or every other day for a considerable time - We come now to speak of the diseases in which emetics are used - They have been used more or less in fevers of every species, with considerable advantage - Fevers are frequently attended with nausea & vomiting indicating ~~fast~~ foulness of stomach - In these cases they are certainly beneficial - They are serviceable in the forming stage of Fevers - hence their

beneficial effects arise from the diaphoresis they produce - They are peculiarly adapted to Fevers of an intermittent type - I have frequently broken the tie which connects the paroxysms of an intermittent, by the exhibition of an emetic just before the anticipated return - I never prescribe tonics until an emetic or purge has been given. In most diseases of the chest they have been given with advantage, as in Pneumonia, Noth^a, ^{Asthma}, and Consumption; when given in small doses, they are said to be of service in the latter disease. They may act as palliatives but certainly cannot cure the disease. In Whooping Cough they are the only medicines I have used with success in its first stage - When the disease is violent they should be given often - I have generally preferred the Antimonials, & Tartar Emetic; but the White Vitriol is generally used by Physicians; because it unites the virtues of an Emetic

with an antispasmodic quality. After the first stage
 is over, I have derived much advantage from a
 saturated solution of *Asafetida*, and from White
Vitriol administered as a Tonic. In *Cynanche*
Trachealis they are indispensable. There are
 two species of this disease; one of an inflammatory,
 the other of a spasmodic nature. The existence
 of spasmodic *Cynanche* has been denied, but
 I have seen suffocation come on so suddenly,
 that it is impossible that inflammation (which
 is a slow process) could produce so violent
 an effect in so short a time; therefore I think
 this disease (*Cyn: Spas:*) does exist. I have found
 emetics equally advantageous in both species.
 In the first instance a large dose is required.
 A characteristic of *Cynanche Trachealis* is, that
 the system loses in a great measure its sen-
 -sibility to impressions. I always prefer the
Tartar Emetic, no matter of what age the
 patient may be, when it will not operate,
 we must resort to bleeding and the warm

bath, in order to produce a relaxation or diminution of excitement. In Hives the practice I pursue is very intrepid, and I can with propriety say that I have never lost a patient labouring under that complaint. I was called a few days ago, to a patient, who had an attack of the Hives; the symptoms were violent and oppressive, 15 grs of Tartar Emetic were administered, this enormous dose would not operate until aided by the warm bath and copious blood-letting, when it took effect and snatched the child from the jaws of death. Emetics are likewise indispensable in Cynanche Maligna. Turpether Mineral and Calomel have been recommended by Dr Barton; I have never employed them, I generally use Tartar Em. Emetics have been recommended in Apoplexy; this may be seated either in the Stomach or Brain, when in the Stomach

emetics are of advantage - In Palsy they have been
 recommended, I have never used them, but can
 easily suppose them useful from the sympathy
 existing between the Stomach and Brain - In Epi-
 lepsy they have certainly been of service. This
 disease has been supposed to be seated in the
 Stomach - The emetic must be given just before
 the expected paroxysm - In Hydrocephalus
 internus they have been used, but I know
 not with what success; I should not trust
 to them, after water has formed I believe our
 efforts to cure it will be ineffectual - In Mania
 emetics have been a favourite remedy of many.
 They should not be used when there is conges-
 tion in the ^{veins of the} Brain, I have never used them,
 but I think they may sometimes be serviceable.
 This is one of the diseases that render the sys-
 tem insensible to impressions. In Ophthalmia
 they have been recommended: ~~Pit~~
 Richeux thinks all affections of the eyes depends
 upon affections of the stomach, as far as it respects

certain affections of those organs - I have seen several cases of total blindness, proceeding from a disordered stomach, cured by an emetic. In Small Pox, emetics are useful, especially in the first stage, when respiration is oppressed and the eruption retarded. The squill is the proper one in this case - Emetics are ^{also} ~~also~~ useful in the hoarseness which succeeds Measles - In Acute Rheumatism, if they are of service it is owing to their diaphoretic property - In that species which is produced by being in damp places, putting on damp clothes &c; which takes on the Intermittent type, they are undoubtedly of service - In irregular Gout (says St. Barton) they are the best remedies to cause a translocation of the disease to the feet. - In Acute Gout of the foot, if they do good, it must be owing to their diaphoretic effects - In Sick head-ach, with which women are affected, emetics are the best

menidia; Spueac: is most proper and afterwards Wine
 Whay - In Hæmorrhage, especially of the active kind;
 they are serviceable - They have been recommended in
Hæmoptises, by Dr Robinson of Dublin: Cullen follow-
 ed his advice, but found it a dangerous practice - I have
 seen it stopped by a spontaneous vomiting, but still
 I should think it a hazardous practice; given in
 nauseating doses, they may be useful. Dr Robinson
 supposed that they stopped an hæmorrhage
 by producing constriction in the extreme vessels;
 but in my opinion, this theory is entirely incorrect,
 because nothing is more certain than that emetics
 relax the extreme vessels - Spueac: is the most
 proper in hæmorrhagy - In Ménorrhagie,
 they have been used for several years; when I come
 to speak of Emmenagogues, I shall prove to you
 that it is hæmorrhagy of the Uterus and not a
 profuse discharge of the Menses; I have never
 given Emetics in this case, or seen them given; but
 there are cases in which they may be given
 with advantage. I generally prefer blood-

letting on houseleaves - Bergius recommends $\frac{1}{2}$ gr of Opium: every two hours, the cases in which he used them were of Uterine Hemorrhage incident to pregnancy. In bloody Menstruation they have been recommended, but I know no good authority for their use, farther than in nauseating doses. In puerperal fever, which I believe ^{to be} seated in the Uterus, and that the peritoneum takes on inflammation, from its sympathetic connection with this organ, emetics have been recommended, and an English writer even says that they are to be exclusively relied on; but I cannot altogether agree with him; I have used them to relieve a distressing symptom which may occur. In this disease the stomach is generally covered with a dark offensive matter, something like the ~~black~~ black vomit in yellow fever; to evacuate this emetics become necessary -

In Dysentery & Diarrhea they have been strenuously recommended; Sydenham always

advised Dysentery to be treated with emetics - I think
 their use should be ~~used~~ limited to those cases in
 which there is an accumulation of bile or acid. Rieta
 thinks this disease is a Rheumatic affection of the
 large intestines, and that the accumulation of bile
 and other symptoms are merely accidental: he
 recommends Opium & Antimony; He used emetics
 if indicated by the state of the stomach. With some
 modification I agree with him. In Diarrhoea,
 emetics should be used when the stomach
 is oppressed; the object of emetics here is to
 empty it of its irritating contents and to invert
 its peristaltic motion. When the diarrhoea is
 generated by those causes which give rise to inter-
 mittents, they have the happiest effect. In Dyspepsia,
Hypochondriasis and Flysticia, they have been used
 with great advantages. In fact they may be ad-
 vantageously used in all those diseases which proceed
 from indigestion. In Dropsy they are undoubtedly
 useful; but it is difficult to point out the exact species
 in which they are proper. As a general rule

for the administration of emetics in Dropsy, they should be given in nauseating doses: In dropsy produced from biliary concretions, they are of service. They are good in Jaundice and obstruction of the Ureter. Emetics should be limited to anasarca and Ascites - They do injury in Hydrothorax. In Hydrocele, they have been recommended, to be given in nauseating doses; the practice, seems rational and I think is worthy of farther investigation - One case has been cured in this City by their use - In Diabetes, Richter thinks them of advantage, especially in those cases occurring in places exposed to the causes of intermittents; I have not tried them, but have ^{no} doubt of their efficacy. In Flammia Hemorrhalis they have been used. They were first recommended by M^r Hunter, who observing the effect of sear sickness in such cases, was induced to try them. I do not doubt the advantage to

be derived from them, but as these are other means
 equally effectual and more agreeable to the patients,
 I have never tried them - In discussing Buboes,
 they have been employed by Mr Hunter with
 advantage - I generally use other means - In
 bites of venomous reptiles, it appears from dis-
 section that no other part of the body is affected
 but the portion of Stomach about the pylorus
 In incarcerated Hernia, they have been used
 with a view to facilitate the reduction of the
 Hernia, which they do by producing relaxation
 - Richter first used them. He gave Spica: In
 the reduction of dislocated limbs they have
 been strenuously recommended - A large dose
 of Tartar Emetic should be given to produce
 a complete prostration of Muscular Action.
 An Emetic in these cases is better than blood
 - letting, because the relaxation it produces
 is more complete and the debility it occa-
 sions, not half so pernicious.

30
Particular Emetics

Come now, gentlemen, to speak of particular emetics, which I shall divide into Vegetable and Mineral; beginning with Spicauanha. It has not been long known to what genus the plant, from which the Spica: of the shops is obtained, belongs. It is now known to belong to the natural order Pentandria Monogynia and is the Cephaelis Spica:. The root is brought from South America - There are two species of it, the peruvian and brazilian; the former is of an ash or grey colour and is generally in use; the latter is of a brown or black colour. We have a plant in this Country that resembles it very much in its medicinal properties, but differs in its botanical affinities. The active qualities of Spica: resides in its resin; which may be extracted by alcohol, proof spirit or wine; when boiled with water it is much

weakened, and loses considerably of its activity when
 exposed to light in powder. The root consists of a dark
 gray cortex, and a white hard medullary part; the wood
 is as powerful as the bark. The Spuea: is one of the mil-
 dest emetics known, and is as certain in its operation.
 Much difference in opinion has existed as to its dose;
 some say one grain is sufficient, and the Brazilians
 are said to have used a Drachm. It is one of those emetics
 that comes up in the first or second vomiting. Cutting,
 in order to excite vomiting, (says) we cannot depend on any
 dose under 10 grains, and frequently a larger dose is
 required. The average dose, I should think to be
 20 grains aided by warm water; it has been usual
 to combine one or two grains of Tartar. Emetic
 with 15 or 20 grs of Spuea: - It is the best emetic in
 Uterine hemorrhagy when given in nauseating doses:
 it is not inferior to the sugar of Lead. In Uterine
 Hemorrhagy it acts, (I think) by producing relax-
 ation and diminution of arterial action: I give $\frac{1}{2}$ grain
 of Opium and 2 of Spuea every 2 hours. It has been
 supposed to possess peculiar powers in inter-

- mittert fevers, but I never could discover any thing in it to sanction this belief - I always prefer Tartar emetic. In complaints of the alimentary canal, acute or chronic, it is far superior to Tartar emetic; it is peculiarly adapted to those cases of dysentery, where much blood is discharged; it is of advantage in every species especially where there is pain and a desire to go to stool often, without being able to pass any thing. Most likely, supposes it acts by relaxing the surface of the body and producing diaphoresis - In ~~the~~ Dyspepsia of long continuance, it has been highly extolled; I make use of it in small repeated doses, too small to produce nausea - Here it seems to act as an alterative. In Asthma it is preferable to any other emetic; giving it in this disease originated from Dr. Akenside the poet, where it acts by an antispasmodic quality - When combined with Opium it is of advantage in all inflammatory diseases by producing diaphoresis.

Nicotiana, Tobaccum. This article is not classed with emetics, by Doctor Cullen, but it certainly belongs to them. The tobacco is a dangerous article of medicine and I should not like to employ it extensively. However in cases where poisons have been swallowed, it may be used on account of its activity. Dr^r Barton, informed me, that in case of this kind in which he had used Sulph^r: Zincⁱ, Tartar Emetic &c in vain, the tobacco soon produced the desired effect. Externally employed it rouses the stomach into action; in this case, I think it acts thro' the medium of the olfactory nerves. The tobacco has been used successfully in Dropsy —

Scilla Maritima. The root of the squil resembles an onion; there are two species, the red and the white. it is not much used as an emetic. Four grains of the dried squil being equal to 20 gr^s of the recent, in consequence of the latter containing so many aqueous particles. It operates actively on the glandular and absorbent system — It is generally combined with Calomel, Opium

See. - The dose, as an emetic is about 6 grains.

Spiced Iridodicta. This is an indigenous plant. The root is the only part employed, tho' the stem and leaves possess the same qualities in a small degree. The root is ^{composed} of a woody part and bark; the active quality seems to reside exclusively in the bark.

I never employed it myself, but it has been used in various parts of the United States by the most eminent practitioners, and with the best success. The dose is 3 or 40 grains. Many other vegetable emetics have been mentioned by writers on the Materia Medica, but as I mentioned before, it is my intention to lay off these substances which have not proved by experience to be powerful and valuable. By doing this it will afford me an opportunity to enlarge on those articles that are of most importance in the practice of medicine,

and to introduce some very interesting subjects which have not been comprehended in the course. I now proceed to metrics taken from the Mirror of Things-down. The most important of these are the preparations of Antimony - This substance is never found pure, but always combined with Sulphur, in the form of Sulphuret of Antimony - In its native state it is inactive or nearly so, but in combination it is among the most powerful and valuable metrics we possess. - As the derivation of the name of this article is a little curious it may be proper to inform you of it. A Monk having got some of it, he ~~recommended~~ gave it to some hogs, which he found fattened on it, he recommended it to his brother monks, who following his advice, were all killed by its use, hence it obtained the name of Ante Monk, and by a corruption of language it is now called Antimony - Valentine succeeded in establishing its use as an ~~internal~~ ^{external} metric, but it soon relapsed into its former disuse, and was again brought forward by the learned

and ingenious Paracelsus; its utility was sanctioned by Hoffman and completely established by Cullen. - The only preparations of Antimony worthy of notice are 1st When combined with Sulphur. 2nd When in the state of an Oxyd. 3rd When converted into a ~~Salt~~ Salt by union with an acid. - In this it is barbaric emetic or antimoniated Tartarite of Potash. - All the preparations of Antimony possess nearly the same properties. - The Barbaric Emetic is the preparation most commonly used in this Country and in England. It is superior to every other preparation of Antimony, because it possesses all the advantages and none of the disadvantages of the others. It is more easily administered, and of course more particularly adapted to Children. - It is distinguished by the certainty, extent, and pre-munency of its ~~action~~ operation. - When we wish the stomach thoroughly evacuated, it is the best article we can make use of.

An advantage to be derived from it in this case, arises from its purgative as well as emetic qualities. It moreover frequently acts as a diuretic and expectorant, and always as a diaphoretic. The dose of the Emetic Tartar is from 2 to 5 grains, given in broken doses; 5 or 6 grains to be dissolved in 6 or 8 table spoon fulls of water; of which one table spoon full is to be taken every 10 or 15 minutes till it operates. The French Physicians prefer the golden sulphur of Antimony or Sulphuratum Antimonii præparatum. Experience shows that this preparation possesses no peculiarity, and therefore is much inferior to Tartar emetic. The Pulvis Antimonialis, was once much used, it is composed of the Oxide of Antimony and Phosphate of Lime. The dose is from 5 to 8 grains. James' powder was found by analysis to be composed of the same substances. It has been said that this powder has produced salivation, if so it must have had Mercury in its composition - Tartar emetic, may I think be used in every instance where James Powder is used.

and with equal advantage -
Antimonial Wine, is a very convenient
 way of administering the tartar emetic, espe-
 cially to Children; The old manner of preparing
 it, with glass of Antimony, is not possessed of as
 many advantages as the present, as the dose
 was much more uncertain, and besides the
 quantity of the antimony dissolved, was in
 proportion to the acid which the wine con-
 tained. The Antimonial wine made ac-
 cording to the London Dispensatory, con-
 tains 4 grains of Tartar emetic to the ounce;
 that of the Edinburgh only 2. The dose of this
 for a Child 5 or 6 days old, is two drops.
 These are all the preparations worthy your
 notice - As Tartar emetic possesses the same
 properties with all the other preparations, in
 treating of the diseases in which they have been
 used; I shall confine myself chiefly to it - It has
 been celebrated in Fevers; it is given just before
 the accession of a paroxysm, to prevent its return.

and to evacuate the stomach; it is given during the fever, to produce diaphoresis, and diminish arterial action — Cullen has the credit of having first employed this article in fevers; he supposes their beneficial effects here, to depend on the nausea they excite — In all inflammatory diseases, they are used with much advantage after Venesection has been performed — Combined with Opium and Calomel they form an excellent article. In all diseases of the skin they are much employed — In that fever preceded by an eruption of the small pox, they are very beneficial; and in all cases where extreme muscular relaxation is required. In Hæmorrhæa, they have been used with the same intention — They are excellent in Gonorrhæa; a case of which I cured by dissolving 30 grs of the emetic tartar in four ounces of water, and injecting, one drachm at a time into the rectum. In rigidity of the Uterus, their use is more doubtful; they have been supposed of use, by diminishing the resistance offered to the passage of the Foetus: we might suppose that while they diminish the resisting

force, that they also diminish the propelling force;
 but we know it is no uncommon circumstance
 for a woman to be delivered of a child, in the last
 stage of a fever or consumption, at which time
 her strength is entirely exhausted - Tartar Emetic
 has been used as an injection in gonorrhoea, when
 the running has been suppressed by too strong in-
 jections; I have never used it in these cases; altho'
 it comes highly recommended; if it is serviceable, it
 must be by producing relaxation of the parts -
Sulphate of Copper or blue Vitriol. This
 has been employed in Phthisis Pulmonalis, with
 supposed advantage by Dr Simmons, given as
 an emetic every morning; its action is more
 local than emetic tartar or Spue. Of late it
 has been recommended in cases of Cynanche
Trachealis - The blue Vitriol with an equal
 proportion of emetic Tartar, forms the cele-
 brated dry vomit - As I have always used
 the tartaric of Antimony with great success,
 I have never found an occasion for the blue

Vitriol - The dose is from 3 to 5 grains -

The preparations of Mercury occasionally act as emetics, as Calomel; but it is never used ~~it~~ with that intent.

The subsulphate of mercury or Turbith mineral is the only one that has been much employed in practice as an emetic; combined with squib, it is used in Cynanche Maligna; it has also been used in swelled testicle - In the dose of 5 or 6 grains, it hardly enters the mouth without producing vomiting; on this account it is very useful when poisons have been swallowed - I do not like to make much use of it as it is very apt to excite salivation.

Mercurate of Mercury, or corrosive sublimate has long been used as an emetic - I have neither used it myself nor seen it used; but it has been long employed in Maryland, in cases of Croup and with considerable advantage - As it is very violent in its operation, it must be used with the greatest caution.

Zinc. The only preparation of this article is the sulphate of Zinc or white Vitriol. In the dose of 10 or 15 grains, it is a very prompt emetic, & has been

in cases of emergency, where an immediate evacuation of the stomach is required. Cullen does not like it on account of its disagreeable nausea, and the long continuance of the vomiting it produces - Mosely prefers it to every other emetic - I think, it both safe and efficacious; I have employed it frequently and with advantage. It is useful in that class of diseases, termed Neuroses independent of its emetic quality. In Whooping Cough, this emetic is preferred by many, because they suppose it to be an Antispasmodic as well as an emetic. In Croup, I prefer it to any other except Tartar emetic - The following solution is advised by Mosely -

Rf. Vitric:	Alba	—	℥ iij
	Munn	—	℥ i
	Cochin:	—	grs. iij

upon which pour a pint of boiling water, and suffer the mixture to stand until the sediment has fallen to the bottom, then pour off the solution and it is ready for use - The Cochineal only serves to colour the mixture. Mosely added that what ever was employed to improve

the ~~star~~ taste, destroyed the efficacy of the mixture - The dose for an adult is $\frac{z}{ss}$, but it is generally given in nauseating doses. In Dysentery it stands next to Spice: and when that fails, it should be resorted to. In Diarrhoea it is useful; a dose should be given every morning, (the patient fasting night and morning) - If it produces vomiting, Laudanum must be added - In those affections of the bowels, produced by lead (Colica pictorum) it is an excellent remedy after the alimentary canal has been emptied by purges - It is given with a view to relieve powerful symptoms. In Angina Maligna, when the throat is full of sloughs, it should be given. In all Pulmonary affections, as Asthma &c it is used with considerable advantage - In Hemorrhagy of the Lungs, given in nauseating doses, it is of great service; I have administered it in the incipient stage of pulmonary consumption with some advantage -

End of Emetics

" Cathartics "

Gentlemen, having finished emetics, we now proceed to speak of Cathartics - This has always been considered an important class of ^{our} medicines. From the sympathy existing between the alimentary canal and every part of our body, we can easily conceive that they are not the least beneficial medicines employed in practice. Cathartics are medicines which evacuate the alimentary canal, by increasing its peristaltic motion. As their operation is natural, and not like that of emetics, which invert the peristaltic motions of the intestines, they have been deemed medicines friendly to nature. Cathartics differ in the degree of their power, hence they have been divided into, laxatives, purgatives, and drastic purgatives. The first are extremely mild in their operation, but still possess some stimulating power. Purgatives of ^{the} mild, ^{est} nature, have been considered, more stimulating than laxatives, of course much more effectual in evacuating the alimentary canal. Drastic Purgatives are still

more powerful. Cathartics have been employed in every age and every state of society - Their use as well as emetics was probably suggested by a kind ~~instinct~~ of instinct; they were supposed more efficacious when administered at certain seasons and at certain stages of the plant. When the humoral pathology prevailed, Cathartics were given, as it was supposed to expel morbid matter from the fluids; this theory was certainly ridiculous; no matter in what obscurity their ^{at present} modus operandi be involved, we have arrived at more precision in their administration - In their operation they irritate the muscular fibers of the intestines, stimulate the exhalants on the surface, increase the secretion from the pancreas and liver, and also the afflux of fluids to the intestines - Their operation also extends to the stomach, while they stimulate the intestines; their general effect is sedative; They do this by diminishing cutaneous action and by ~~aggravating~~ ^{by evacuating} depletion - Cullen supposed, vaccination might be great, without diminishing cutaneous action, but I differ with him - Cathartics are used in every form of fever, they seem to be indicated and are

useful in every stage - In the treatment of
 intermittents, they have been preferred to emetics -
 In remittents they are equally useful; they not only act
 by evacuating bile, but also by diminishing arterial
 action - In inflammatory diseases they are indis-
 pensable; but should be accompanied with blood-
 letting; they act by producing a reaction as
 well as their other effects - There is a law of
 the animal economy, that when an eva-
 cuation of a vessel takes place, there is an in-
 creased efflux of fluids in it, which will dim-
 inish that in the others; hence if the efflux
 of the fluids into the descending aorta is
 increased (as it must be by purging) there
 must be a proportional diminution in those
 vessels that carry blood to the head - By
 this means, the quantity and impetus of
 blood in the vessels of the head are dim-
 inished by purging; and hence the efficacy
 of cathartics in diseases of the head - It is
 upon the same principle that they are use-

- fed in inflammatory fevers, when attended with eruption -
 In Typhus Fever. Dr Hamilton of Edinburg has taught us
 their efficacy in this disease, which has usually been trea-
 ted with antimonials and stimulants, which was not
 successful - Cathartics ^{not} only carry off the offensive matter
 generated in the intestines, but correct its properties -

Dr Hamilton, advises an active purge every day, as
 Colmel & Talap - He gives other remedies also - This
 practice has been adopted on the continent and in
 Great B. - It has not been much followed in this
 Country - The Typhus Mition and Gravion of Cullen are
 extremely rare in this Country - The Typhus of the
 U. States seems to be a disease, sui generis. In fevers
 where there is a determination to the head Cathar-
 tics are useful, as in Phrenitis - In Marria, they are ^{our}
 most powerful auxiliary remedies - Affections of the
 frequently depend upon affections of the bowels, hence
 their efficacy - In the inflammatory action of the
 brain, preceding Hydrocephalus internus, they should
 be given every day - In Aproposy, of the head they are
 highly efficacious - In Palsy. I wish, Gentlemen to

call your attention particularly to their use in
 this disease. At present, from experience, I am in-
 duced to rely almost entirely on their use. In
exanthematic diseases as Exanthemata, they are of
 much use in allaying heat and diminishing
 the eruption, by the great sympathy, which
 exists between the stomach and skin - In
Measles I have never found any thing so
 effectual; if purges are used Diarrhoea sel-
 dom follows - In Erysipelas they are of ad-
 vantage - The parts must be bathed in a so-
 lution of opium (not lead) - In Scarlatina -
 Hamilton states that they prevent a dispo-
 sition to Typhus & Dropsy - They sometimes
 even cure the dropsy after it is formed
 Hamilton gives them not only during the fever
 , but some time after convalescence - The practice
 tho' new is correct - We now proceed to the use
 of Cathartics in these cutaneous disease not atten-
 ded ~~by~~ with fever - Many of these are local and
 of course can be but little effected by general

remedies as Cath: &c. local applications have are proper
 In morbid state of the alimentary canal itself - these
 are first costiveness - this is a comparative term - Some
 people are accustomed to have an evacuation once a day
 or more; others only once a week, ^{or} month ~~and~~ even without
 receiving any inconvenience from it - Dr Rush mentioned
 the case of a sea Captain, who sailed from this to Lon-
 don; and did not evacuate once until he returned -
 In this case it could not be called costiveness, because
 it was habitual - But where a person is accustomed
 to have regular passages, which are stopped, then
 he is said to be costive - This habit is usually attended
 with vertigo, nausea, want of appetite &c which are
 its proximate effects its remote effects are much more
 distressing - The causes of costiveness are torpor or
 debility of the alimentary canal, defect or vitiation of the
 bile; each of which causes must be treated by purges -
 The evacuation of the bowels is also prevented by a
 spasmodic effect of them, as Colic - Here purges are in-
 dispensable; in obstinate cases of colic, where purges
 prove ineffectual, I have given a large dose of opium

combined with calomel; the opium relieves the spasm and the calomel purges—

In Dysentery, they should be given in the early stages—

In Diarrhoea, however induced, all Physicians agree in their propriety— In Marasmus or wasting away

of the system—this is commonly ~~confined~~ confined to children after weaning— I have used them here

with success— It was formerly treated by barks and tonics, but I think improperly— Various

theories have been formed with regard to this disease. By some it has been imputed to ~~worms~~ worms, by others to obstructions of the Mesenteric glands I think it arising from obstructions of the alimentary canal— The intestines are clogged up with a dark fetid matter which prevents nutrition—

Whatever theory is adopted, the practice is the same— There are two stages of the disease— 1st the incipient; 2nd the confirmed; in the first the sensibility of the intestines is not destroyed, and here laxatives must be employed— In the second stage, the sensibility of the intestines is

much impaired and require active purgatives, as Colomel
They should be given in large and repeated doses -

In Chlorosis or Whites, our medicines have signalled
themselves - Dr Hamilton thinks costiveness always
attends this disease, which require their use - Chlorosis
rarely occurs in this City, and therefore I cannot speak
from experience, but I have seen purges of great use
in diseases allied to it - In Hæmatemesis or vomiting
blood (which occurs in girls) Hamilton thinks it
arises from constipation, and says purges seldom
fail to cure it - I think it arises from suppression of
the menses, at all events, whenever I have seen this dis-
~~ease~~, suppression of the menses has always attended it -

I have not imitated Hamiltons practice, but treated it the
common way - In Gout, a medicine whose operation
is purgative, invented in France, called Leau Medice^{ls}
composed of Tobacco or Hellabore and Opium or Wild-
cucumber has been of great advantage in this disease -
From the opportunity I have had of seeing its operation,
I know it to be a very drastic purgative - Its efficacy
is attested by the most eminent physicians both of France

and England - I have seen it given in three cases with the happiest effects - It is undoubtedly the most efficacious means ever employed in Gout. The treatment of gout by purgatives is an old practice - It was prohibited by Sydenham on purely theoretical principles, and ~~and~~ his authority was so great that they were immediately discarded - The extraordinary effects of the Leau Medicinalis has lately led Physicians to turn their attention to the pathology of Gout - My opinion is that this disease, if not originating it, at least has a certain dependance on the affections of the alimentary canal - ~~It may~~ It may seem curious, Gentlemen, that I should place a disease in the intestines, which has its ostensible seat in the extremities, but the nausea, flatulency, acid in the stomach, and other dyspeptic symptoms which attend this disease, universally confirm me in my opinion - I have for many years employed purges during the paroxysm of Gout, with unequivocal

-real advantage. I use Cal: & Rhubarb. The fringes should be given four or five days together according to the strength of the patient and violence of the attack. Should this not effect a cure, it at least alleviates the symptoms, and renders the patient much more comfortable. Should symptoms of indigestion arise, then purgatives assuredly must be of advantage. Gout has been supposed a disease ex genereis, and different from any other disease hitherto known; hence we have been afraid to approach it. It may ~~be~~ argued in support of purgatives in Gout that a paroxysm has ^{been} driven away by the occurrence of diarrhoea or some other discharge. This was known to Hippocrates, Sydenham also allows that Gout is always suspended by the occurrence of diarrhoea, and that when medicines are given to check this, that it always came thundering back to the extremities. He never knew Gout cured while the bowels were costive. His practice commenced with Hippocrates and continued until put a stop to by Sydenham. Before the time of Sydenham, when medicine was cultivated by the Arabians, the only

purges known, were those of the most drastic kind,
 consequently the purging must have been extremely
 active - No one who has written on the subject has
 ever mentioned any disagreeable effects from the
 use of purgatives in gout - The *funis vicia* being
 cleared, the patient feels restored. Notwithstand-
 ing the authority of Sydenham, Dr Cheyne ~~is~~
 its use that many employed purges in gout.
 Rheumatism & Gout are very nearly allied.
 Rheumatism has an evident cause as cold,
 Gout has none; Rheumatism is generally pre-
 ceded by no other complaint, Gout is - Rheu-
 matism attacks the strong and athletic; Gout
 the feeble and weak; Rheumatism attacks
 the large joints, Gout the small - No disease
 is more acutely inflammatory than Rheum-
 atism - of course purges and Antiphlogistic
 remedies must be employed -
 In Rheumatism of long standing, if you bleed, the
 pulse in half an hour will be as active as ever, and
 here Cathartics are peculiarly beneficial, and

should be employed to equalize excitement, and diminish
 arterial action. When an accidental Diarrhoea or Dysentery, come
 on, the Rheumatism subsides, hence it has been concluded by
 some to be seated in the alimentary canal. In Dropsy:
 Cathartics are highly useful in those species termed Anasarca
and Ascites; but are inadmissible in Hydrothorax.
 They do not promote the absorption, and they increase
 the dyspnea in Hydrothorax. Indeed all diseases
 of the chest seem to be increased rather than benefited
 by purges. By many practitioners, purges are al-
 most exclusively relied on in the treatment of Anasarca
and Ascites. Sydenham says, they should be used
 every day, provided the strength of the patient will
 permit. I think favourably of this practice, and em-
 ploy cream of Tartar and Jalap. Dropsy is kept
 up by the congestion of the large viscera; in this case,
 Cathartics by diminishing arterial action, promote
 absorption, and by the stimulus they impart to the
 intestines, increase effusion; they restore the viscera
 to their health and vigour. In new cases or
 that class of diseases termed nervous and spasmodic, ^{dis}

- I shall commence with Chorea, - This disease has been referred to a certain debility or loss of tone, in which the convulsive and involuntary motions originate; from this idea of its nature it has generally been treated with stimulants, tonics and antispasmodic medicines. Dr Hamilton was the first who suggested, that it depended on an accumulation of Faeces, in the alimentary canal, to evacuate ~~which~~ which required Caths. He formerly treated it by the tonic plan, but he found out his mistake; he says "I now began to desert a ~~former~~ practice, in which I had lost all confidence, and to consider Chorea in a different light from that in which I formerly viewed it - I conceived that the debility and spasmodic motions, hitherto so much considered, might not be the leading symptoms of the disease, but might depend upon previous and increasing derangement of health, as indicated by irregular appetite and constipation of the bowels. Under this impression, with regard to the

erroneous opinions I had hitherto entertained concerning the nature
 of this disease, and the consequent improper practice, which
 I pursued, I resolved to alter my mode of treatment, in order
 to fulfill those indications, which the new (and ^{had} I flattered
 myself) the more correct view of the subject suggested.
 If my conjectures were well founded, the first and prin-
 cipal object of practice would be to remove the constipa-
 ted state of the bowels - In pursuance of this object, I began the
 use of purgatives, given regularly in moderate doses - at first, I
 confess, I acted with all that caution and diffidence, which
 the adoption of a line of practice, at variance with one so
 long approved and established, naturally inspires -
 But experience has taught me the propriety of purga-
 tives in Typhus Fever, and therefore I did not think
 any great risk would be involved by a cautious
 use of them in the most debilitated state of Phorica -
 These conjectures proved to be well founded; the success
 of the practice confirmed the justness of the ~~same~~ ^{former} opinion
 upon which it was founded, and encouraged
 me to persevere with steadiness and activity - The
 purgatives, I used in the first instance, were of the
 weaker kind, and inadequate to the object for which

They were intended - More powerful ones were found necessary in order to move and discharge the indurated, & fatid faces - I have pursued this practice with success, and can say that Stomach Chorea is easily managed by purgatives as any other disease. Chorea consists of two stages - In the first, while the intestines retain their activity and sensibility & before the accumulation of faeces is great, gentle purgatives, repeated as occasion may require, will readily effect a cure, or rather prevent the full formation of the disease. In the second stage more attention is required; powerful purges must be given in successive doses, in such manner that the effect of the former may be supported by the latter dose; as the impression must never be permitted to subside until the movement and expulsion of the accumulated matter is effected, after which, symptoms of returning health will appear. Whoever undertakes the cure of Chorea by purgatives must be decided and firm to his purpose - The confidence he assumes is necessary to carry home to the friends of the patient

, conviction of his ultimate success; otherwise their prejudices will throw obstacles in his way; half measures in cases of this kind particularly will prove unsuccessful; for if we stop until our object is accomplished, we should but prolong the disease, and cause a recurrence which might endanger the patients life, and thereby bring into disrepute a practice which promises certain success—

Here, as in all other cases of extreme debility induced by disease, the recovery is at first slow and gradual—It rarely seldom takes place in less than four months—While I attended at the Almshouse of this City, my opportunity of seeing this disease was extensive—I have had 5 or 6 confirmed cases, and have uniformly treated them with fringes—I do not pretend to say that all were cured by them, but two were completely so, and all relieved—In several of them I had not an opportunity of observing the effects of the purgatives; because I left the institution, and they were delivered to other Physicians, and I never heard of them afterwards—After the patient has recovered, Flannickson says a fringe must be given occasionally to prevent a recurrence of the

accumulation of faeces, and a consequent relapse; he also says that about this time, medicines possessed of Tonic and stimulant powers, may be used with propriety and effect; they restore energy to the torpid bowels; aid the purges in obviating costiveness, and thus confirm a recovery already advanced -

In Hysteria - This as the name implies has been conceived to arise from affections of the Uterus - Cullen says "having thus endeavoured to distinguish Hysteria from every other disease - I shall now attempt its peculiar pathology - I think it will in the first place be obvious, that its paroxysms begin by a convulsive & spasmodic affection of the alimentary canal, which is afterwards communicated to the Brain and a great part of the nervous system - Altho', the disease appears to begin in the alimentary canal, yet the connection which the paroxysm so often has, with the menstrual flux, and with the diseases which depend on the state of ~~genitals~~ the genitals, shows

that this disease has been justly supposed an affection
 of the Uterus and other parts of the genital system.
 With regard to this however, I go no farther - In what
 manner the Uterus and particularly the ovaries are
 affected in this disease, how the affection ~~of~~ of these
 communicated, with particular circumstances to the
 alimentary canal, or how this affection rising upward
 at length, affects the Brain, so as to occasion the
 particular convulsions which occur in this disease,
 I cannot pretend to ~~say~~ explain. This theory, I think is con-
 founded - Hamilton supposes, the symptoms which mark
 the hysterical constitution, such as shooting pains in the
 abdomen, flatulency, constipation at one time, at another
 vomiting and purging, together with acid and foetid
 excretions &c, clearly demonstrate that the primary
 affection is in the alimentary canal, and that the
 other multifarious symptoms of Hysteria depend
 upon it. If this be the fact purges must be useful -
 Hamilton remarks "I have not been disappointed
 in my expectations, in thus treating Hysteria
 my success has been equal to my most sanguine^{re}

expectations, and the source of much satisfaction to me; My experience however, has not been so extensive as to enable me to state to what extent purgatives may be used in hysteria, exclusively of other medicines - To a certain extent, I call in the aid of pectoral and tonic medicines, but I think them merely subsidiary, and in some instances might be entirely overlooked - The purger must be continued day after day, until the faces become natural in their appearance, or until the disease ceases -

In Epilepsy. This disease is nearly allied to hysteria. I have derived more benefit from purges in Epilepsy, than from any other medicine whatever - I was led to their employment by theoretical motives, by the failures of the tonic plan and by the success with which I treated diseases of a similar nature, as hysteria, Chorea &c. with purgatives. It is attended with a mobility of the system, appearing to proceed from irritation of the stomach, and alimentary canal; hence it is frequently produced by worms,

poisons, and repelled eruptions - They must be given daily, unless forbidden by urgent symptoms, as debility &c. - I have cured two cases by purges and relieved many others. This mode of treating Epilepsy, was first suggested by myself, in a thesis which I intended handing when I applied for a diploma in this University - At the request of Dr Rush, however, I wrote on Hydrophobia; but read this essay before the Medical Society of Philadelphia -

In Tetanus. This would seem only an aggravated form of the former disease - Authors mention a great many causes of Tetanus, such as exposure to cold, wounds &c. - Wounds are only one cause - It may be caused by the vitiated contents of the stomach & constipated bowels. It is a symptom of bilious ^{affections} ~~nausea & vomit~~. No matter from what cause it arises it is always ushered in by symptoms affecting the stomach and alimentary canal; hence the benefit of purges -

In one species of Tetanus called Trismus Nascentium the use of purgatives is well established - This arises in Children from the retention of the Meconium; Hanilton says they have been employed with success in genuine Tetanus produced by Worms -

Particular Cathartics

Having treated of Cathartics generally, I come now to speak of them separately. In the course of this subject, the most natural division is into, Vegetable and ~~Mineral~~ ^{Mineral}. I shall therefore commence with the Vegetable kingdom, and first of the,

Oleum Ricini or castor oil. This medicine is derived from the seeds of the Palma Christie, plant, which grows in the West Indies, Africa, and the south of Europe. It also flourishes well in the United States. The capsules are strictly of a triangular ~~sadum~~ shape, and contain (underneath a thin, dry, grey and black husk) a white oily kernel; the skin is extremely acid, and one or two of the seeds swallowed, acts as a drastic purgative or emetic. It was only within the last century, that the oil of this plant was found to be a mild laxative. Castor oil, was first used in Colica pictionum, of the West Indies. It is procured

from the seeds in two ways, viz: by duaction and by expression. The best method is to boil the seed in water, and as the oil rises to the top, strain it off; to increase the product, it is common to parch the seed over a fire, before the oil is extracted from them; but the oil thus obtained is much inferior to that prepared by cold expression or simple duaction, and is apt to become rancid. Castor oil is a useful mild laxative, one advantage arising from the use of this medicine is, that it does not like other purgatives, leave the bowels in a constipated state, after its operation. It is sure in its operation and well adapted to cases where the object is merely to open the bowels. Unlike other medicines, it does not destroy the sensibility of the intestines; it is to be observed of this medicine that the often-er it is used, the less is required to produce its laxative effect.

In Colica pritonum, I have seen it operate when the most powerful Cathartics failed. I have generally given it after the administration of a dose of Calomel & Jalap. In Dysentery and inflammation of the bowels; it has been said to be useful in purging off the contents of

the intestines and sheilding them from the acrimony of the faeces: But I place no confidence in the supposition of its sheilding the intestines. In the first stage of dysentery, I prefer Calomel and Rhubarb to any thing else. In the second stage I employ the oleaginous mixture

Rf Oleum Ricini — ζi
 Gum Arabic — ζij
 Sacch: Alba — ζi
 Laudanum — — gut. **XL**
 Mint water — ζij Misc.

This mixture is used when griping supervenes; it is retained by the stomach with great facility. In consequence of its mildness, castor oil, has been used in hemorrhoids, Calculus, hemorrhagy, gonorrhoea, in lying in women, and after a surgical operation. It is peculiarly adapted to Children. The dose for an adult is an ounce, for a Child one tea-spoonfull. As the oil is unpleasant to the taste a variety of menstrua has been contrived to disguise its taste. The West Indians take it in

ardent spirits; the French in coffee and others in summa tea; it has been made in an emulsion with the yolk of an egg and thus given - I think as good way as any is to give it in a little sugar and water, rinsing the mouth before and afterwards with a little rum ^{or} brandy - The Castor oil has been supposed to be an anthelmintic; whether it really possesses this property or not I am not able to say; but I am convinced it has brought away worms when Calomel has been previously administered. — — — — —

Olive Oil. This medicine is very similar in its operation to the Castor oil; in its operation it is, sure, quick and mild, and like the Castor oil, passes thro' the bowels without being changed - It can always be used when the Castor oil can - in all cases where a speedy evacuation is desirable, it is highly useful, as in prisons - In Colic prictonium it is superior to the Oleum Ricini: it is less offensive to the taste, and can be taken in large quantities, without producing nausea. It is more completely laxative than any other medicine we have - Senna. This article is found in Turkey, Syria, and Egypt. It is derived from a plant called senna

Alexandria, and by Linnaeus called *Senna Capsia* - This is one of the medicines, we derive from the Arabians That brought from Egypt, has its leaves of an oblong figure, sharp pointed at the ends, about a quarter of an inch broad, and not quite an inch long - of a lively yellowish green colour, a faint and not very disagreeable smell, and a subacid, bitterish, nauseous taste. The inconveniences attending this medicine are its licibility to gripes, and its nauseous taste - These are best obviated ~~by~~ by adding to it some aromatic substance, as ginger, cinnamon &c; infused in black tea, it is not so disagreeable; It is never used in substance; as it yields all its active qualities to water, It is always used in infusion; the water should never boil, as in that case it loses all its volatile properties - It is generally employed in combination with the salts, manna, or cream of Tartar, or sometimes with all of them - I generally combine it with ~~the~~ other purgatives as in the following formula

Rf Cream of Tartar or sal: glauc:

Senna aa — ℥ss to be

infused in half a pint of water, and given at a dose —

Capsia Marylandica, has been employed by practitioners in the Country, as a substitute for the senna of the shops —

Podophyllum Tettatum or may apple. The root is the only part employed in practice; the fruit is exscent and the leaves poisonous. It is an excellent Cathartic, in the dose of from 10 to 20 grains. It has been supposed to possess some of the properties of the Peruvian Bark, and hence its use in intermittents. It is combined with Cal: Cream of Tartar &c. The proper time to gather it is in the Spring and Autumn.

Juglans Cinerea. Butternut or white walnut.

During our revolutionary war, when medicines were scarce, Dr Rush & many other medical Gentlemen, used the extract of the inner bark of this nut, as a Cathartic. It operates actively and opens the bowels completely in a dose of 20 grs. It has been employed in bilious fevers, as a preparative of the system for the reception of the Bark. Its efficacy may be increased by combining

it with Calomel. The time to collect this medicine is about the month of June -

Convolvulus Jalapa, Jalap. This plant that furnishes this medicine is a native of Mexico, near the City Jalapa; hence its name. The Jalap is a powerful purgative; and stimulates the intestines. Its active matter resides in its resin; the gummy part is Diuretic, and has not Cath: quality. Triturate with cream of Tartar, it operates in much smaller doses, and does not gripe. In dropsy I have made use of them without trituration. The usual dose of Jalap is from 20 to 40 grains. Triturated with white sugar, it is well adapted to Children. Its most efficacious and usual combination is with Cal: Dr Aitken says that 15 grs of Jalap and 2 grs of Spue: will have double the effect that Jalap alone will; and that in this way, it never gripes. Jalap is one of the most drastic purgatives, in evacuating the alimentary canal. It has been used, most efficaciously, in bilious fevers; it is also of advantage in yellow fever. As a

Hydragogue, it is most excellent - In worms, it is a favorite remedy with many practitioners - I have frequently used it in these cases, after having previously given calomel - In short the Jalap is justly intitled to all the praise which it has received -

Rheum Palmatum - *Rhubarb*. Of this article there are several species - That which we get is brought from Turkey and China - The Turkish Rhubarb is commonly in round pieces of a redish or whitish yellow colour; it feels gritty between the teeth and is perforated or hollow in the middle; this species is the best. The root only is employed in practice - That which we obtain from China, is heavier, harder and more compact, and of a cylindrical form - I have mentioned to you before, that when combined with Calomel, it is the best purgative in the early stage of dysentery: After I have emptied the bowels with this combination, I give the following prescription -

R^j Pulv: Rhubarb — XXX grs

Spicaeacana — XV grs

Opium — IV grs

Oleum Cinnam: V gutta

To be made into 12 pills, one of which to be taken every two hours - It obviates griping and tenesmus -

— In Diarrhoea it has been used with a view to its astringent and tonic effect; it should be combined with Spices: and Opium as above stated. It has been used with advantage in all chronic diseases of the bowels - In bilious diseases it is recommended - When conjoined with neutral salts, a decomposition takes place in the stomach, and a mild laxative effect is produced -

Much has been said of its efficacy in Jaundice; it was formerly supposed to be a specific in that disease. As a purgative, I have the highest opinion of it; it should however be combined with Calomel; after having purged entirely, I have used equal parts of Rhubarb, Aloe and Castile Soap, given so as to keep the bowels open, with great advantage - I know ^{the} Rhubarb being detested in the urine, it has been supposed to be a diuretic. I have never observed it to have any particular effect on the kidneys; and never found it to promote in

any degree the secretion of urine. The dose of Rhubarb for an adult is from 20 to 40 grains; but much less when combined with Calomel. No medicine is better adapted to Children, the dose for an infant 3 or 4 grains, one year old 10 or 12 grs. As to its supposed anthelmintic properties, I think it possesses none independent of the Cath. As it yields its properties both to water and Alcohol; these mixtures have been used as the vehicle of its administration. The

following is one of the most useful formula of the Rhubarb, and is not contained in any of the dispensatories. It is the spiced Rhubarb and made either with water or spirits. Formula for the watery preparation—

Rf. Rhubarb

Cinnamon

Mace a a $\frac{1}{2}$ lb sliced into small pieces and put into a pint of water, and immersed over a fire until it is reduced one half; then add as much sugar and spirit as is sufficient to keep it from fermenting

Formula for the spiritous preparation

Rf. Rhubarb — $\frac{1}{2}$ lb

Cinnamon — $\frac{3}{4}$ ijNutmeg — $\frac{3}{4}$ iCloves — $\frac{3}{4}$ ssLoaf sugar — $\frac{3}{4}$ viRum or Brandy one quart. Dose. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss —

Not fine to the rum or Brandy and let it brew,
by which means a syrup is formed —

Powdered Rhubarb has been applied externally to ulcers. When the ulcer is inevitable, M^r Home says, the Rhubarb must be combined with Opium —

Equal parts of Rhubarb and Spica have ~~been~~ been ~~extensively~~ used to remove warts — The Rheum Palmarum has of late been cultivated in Europe and in the United States. Beside the valuable medicine which it root forms, the young shoots of the stalks form an excellent article of diet — When I was in Europe I ate very nice pudding made of them —

Aloe Perfoliata - Aloes - This article is closely allied in some of its properties to the preceding one — It is the inspissated juice of the Aloe

Perfoliata - There are three species - 1st Socotrina, 2nd
 Barbados or hepata and 3rd Heated Caballina or horse
 aloe. The aloe is a warm stimulating purgative -
 Its operation is principally on the lower part of the
 intestines and rectum; hence it frequently produce
 piles, and should not be given to persons affected
 with the disease - As it is known to have a consider-
 able effect on the ~~digestive~~ ^{digestive} uterus, it should not be given
 during pregnancy. It is usually combined with salome
 and Rhubarb - From its supposed resemblance to bile in
 its properties it has been used in habitual costiveness. Cullen
 says this article is chiefly employed merely to keep the
 bowels open, and that it hardly ever produces more than
 one stool, which appears to be only an evacuation of what
 was present at the time in the great intestines -
 It is ~~very~~ remarkable that it produces this effect in a
 very small dose. I have known innumerable instances
 of persons who constantly obtained this effect from one
 or two grains of Aloe, and it is equally remarkable
 that altho' the dose be increased the effect is much
 the same. I have found that hardly any dose

under 20 grains will produce a liquid stool, and when it does happen, it always is attended with pain and griping; hence we conclude that Aloe is better adapted than any other purgative to discharge the present contents of the intestines; yet it is never a safe medicine when given to procure any large or liquid discharge; and it is injurious in doses of more than 3 or 4 grains. Cullen thinks nothing is to be gained by its combination with other medicines - His opinion, I deem merely speculative and not confirmed by the experience of any one else. Its operation is greatly increased by union with Cal: Scammony, Rhub: or Gamboge, - In women, I have used aloe dissolved in water \frac{ss} to $\frac{ʒij}$ of water, and injected into the intestines, with great advantage. Dissolved in Alcohol, it has been used as a styptic in hemorrhagy, and as an application to foul ulcers - I told you it was supposed to possess properties similar to bile; (reasoning from analogy); I last summer caused the bile to be taken from the gall

bladder of an ~~ox~~ Ox and inspissated: Of this bile I gave
3 or 4 grains two or three times a day to ^{prisons} ~~prisons~~ ^{persons} ~~persons~~ habitually
costive from leading sedentary lives; the greatest
advantage was the result — " — "

Scammony. Gum resin. This is derived from the
convolvulus scammonia; when the root is cut, a milky
fluid runs out, which is collected and dried in the
sun - This is the true unadulterated scammony;
that which we get is brought from Aleppo; it is a
resin and gum in nearly equal quantities - The
Arabian Physicians used it as a purge, and a wash
in Pinea Capitis - It is very harsh in its operation,
that I cannot recommend it; if it be used at all; it
must be combined with some other substance -
Its dose is from 3 to 12 grains — " — "

Gamboge, Gamboge - Gum Resin. This is obtained from
the East Indies - When taken internally in a full dose,
it operates powerfully as a Cath: and Emetic - It was used
in the yellow fever to excite an artificial Cholera Morbus
because the yellow fever was supposed to be only a
higher grade of bilious fever - Gamboge given in

small dose, is a mild Cathartic, it should be combined with Calomel in the proportion of from 2 to 5 grs to 10 grs of Calomel - In Dropsy it has been recommended as well as all the other drastic purgatives - In Tinea or tape worm, it has acquired much reputation given in the dose of from 2 to 15 grains, and if this does not bring away the worm in two hours, it must be repeated, there are however few constitutions that can bear such doses -

Cucumis Colocynthis - Colocynthis. This is an annual plant of the gourd kind, and is a most drastic purgative - The dose is from 3 to 6 grs. It is seldom given alone; it is generally combined with Calomel &c. It has been used in Mania - Momordica Elaterium or wild Cucurbit. This is a strong irritating and griping Cath.: From the violence of its operation, it has obtained its present name, which signifies a spasm. It frequently produces bloody discharges from the intestines - It is slow in its operation; it

operates upwards and downwards and stimulates the whole system. It is certainly the most powerful Cathartic known. The dose is from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains - It is recommended in dropsy by Sydenham -

I commence now further on, upon my second division or Mineral Cathartics - The first of which we are to notice, is Calomel or the Sub: Mur: Hydrargiri. This is certainly the most important article of the Materia Medica. There is scarcely a case in which Cathartics are required, that Calomel may not be used with advantage. It imparts force to the mild, and moderates the most drastic purgatives - It may be remarked that Calomel may be used in every case where we wish to make a strong impression on the alimentary canal, and system generally - from the minuteness of the ~~dose~~ quantity required, and its being inodorous and tasteless, it is more easily administered than any other - It is particularly adapted to Children, either to remove a disease or to evacuate the bowels; it is limited in its operation and efficacious in its result - From its supposed

powerful and dangerous Cathartic properties, popular prejudices run high against its administration to Children; but its action on them is milder than in adults. In the first year however I prefer Castor oil & Rhubarb - I never use Cal: until the Child can distinguish pleasant from disagreeable tastes. The dose for an adult is from 10 to 20 grains for a child 2 years old 6 grains. The dose of this medicine generally given, is too small, for it is not as apt to produce nausea in large doses as ⁱⁿ small, and its operation is certainly much more certain and mild -

Sulphur is another Cathartic afforded us by the mineral kingdom - It is a simple inflammable body found pure in the vicinity of Volcanoes and Mines; and is also found combined with Metals - It is derived from Germany, and is also found in this Country. Various preparations of Sulphur are used in Medicine, but the flos Sulphuris is the one used as a ~~stomach~~ cathartic - In the dose of ʒi or ʒj

it is certain and mild in its operation. Like Aloe ^{mildese}, it operates on the great intestines, but is much, and hence has been used in Hemorrhoids. In Dysentery it has been recommended, but I cannot speak much in its favour in this disease. In spasmodic affections of the bowels, connected with chronic Gout or Rheumatism, it has been used with advantage. In cutaneous diseases its utility is perfectly established. It must be employed externally as an unguent as well as internally. It has been said that nothing is so efficacious in restoring eruptions repelled from the surface of the body, as Sulphur internally given. It has acquired considerable reputation in Gout and Rheumatism. I have never seen it employed, but as I told you above, it has been found useful in spasmodic affections of the bowels connected with Chronic Rheumatism and Gout. In Chronic Rheumatism it has been found useful by acting as a diaphoretic as well as Cathartic. In Catarrh, hooping Cough, Asthma, and even pulmonary consumption; it has been said to be so efficacious, that it acquired the name of Anima Pulmonum.

As a diaphoretic, it may do good in recent cold. In intermittent fever if or iijʒ given in a wine glass full of brandy, just before the accession of the fit, has checked it entirely; but I am doubtful whether the effect was produced by the Brandy or the Sulphur — " — " — " —

Carbon. charcoal — In consequence of its antiseptic qualities, it has been much used in domestic Economy. As a medicine, it was never used except in a poultice to be applied to foul ulcers, to correct fetor — Reasoning from analogy, I supposed it might be of service, when employed internally; and accordingly administered it in ulcerated sore throat, in the dose of a table spoon full, twice a day, with considerable advantage. It keeps the bowels open and has a considerable effect on the alimentary canal. It promises to be useful in pyrosis and dysentery — May it not be used with advantage in putrid fevers — " — " — " —

Magnesia. In a natural state it is found

a carbonate; when taken into the stomach, it combines with an acid, a chemical change takes place and carbonic acid gas is evolved, causing irritation; hence the magnesia should always be calcined, especially when given to Children - It is a mild Cathartic; when united to Rhubarb its activity is much increased, combined with Sulphur in equal parts, it forms an active purge - It is employed principally to rectify acidity in the stomach, hence it has been much used in gout, dyspepsia, and all those diseases proceeding from acidity -

℞. Rheum Palmatum VI grs.
 Magnesia ——— XX grs
 Oleum Anisi ——— IV gutta
 Laudanum ——— IV ditto
 Sacch: Alba ——— ℥i
 Aqua Font: ℥i Misce

The dose a table spoon full, as occasion may require. I shall conclude the ~~present~~ subject of Cathartics with a few remarks on the neutral Salts. These constitute a valuable class of our medicines, and occupy an extensive space between laxatives and purgatives - Their effects are

so uniform that a few answer the purpose of the whole. The Sulph: Sod: is a excellent article, when a phlogistic Diathesis prevails in the system, after active purges have been used - The dose is $\frac{ij}{ss}$ combined with cream of Tartar the taste is much improved and it forms an excellent aperient - As a febrifuge I prefer the following formula

R $\frac{ss$. Sulph: Sod: $\frac{ij}{ss}$

Tartar Emetic — ij grains

Lime juice or vinegar — $\frac{ij}{ss}$

Sacch: Alba — 2. S.

Aqua Font: — $\frac{ij}{ss}$ V $\frac{ij}{ss}$ Maise

A table spoon full to be given every two or three hours - It opens the Bowels, allays heat, promotes perspiration, and brings the fever to a speedy termination — " — " —

End of Cathartics

Emmenagogues

These constitute a class of medicines, supposed to promote the menstrual discharge. The uncertainty of this class of medicines has long been a theme of observation and enquiry - It has been ascribed to a want of medicines capable of producing a specific impression on the uterus.

The Materia Medica furnishes many medicines which exert a direct and powerful influence on this viscus.

The apoplexium, disorder which which emmenagogue have laboured results, I believe from improper views of the function, and from a neglect of the proper state of the system, which should guide us in the treatment of its morbid derangement.

To throw some light on the pathology of Menstruation, I will make a few observations on its Physiology.

I am very much inclined to believe, that menstruation results from the secretory action of the Uterus; every other theory on the subject is totally irreconcilable with facts - The facts going to confirm the theory I have advanced are, 1st The Uterus in its villous and Vascular

structure resembles in some degree, a gland,
 and in its diseases, being equally liable to schi-
 rous and Cancer. 2^o That like other secretory
 organs, blood is very copiously diffused thro' it.
 3^o That by the arrangement of its vessels, it is inten-
 ded, that the circulation should be retarded for
 the purpose of secretion. The arteries of the
 Uterus are not only exceedingly convoluted but
 larger and their coats thinner than their cor-
 responding veins. Thus, Haller says, the blood
 is brought to the womb in greater quantity
 and quicker in its lax and ample arteries,
 than it can return thro' the rugged and nar-
 row veins. 4th That in common with other
 secretions, menstruation is at first imper-
 fectly done, and is afterwards subject to
 vitiation and derangement. At its com-
 mence, the discharge is commonly thin
 , colourless, and deficient, and occurs at pro-
 tracted and irregular intervals, with
 pain and difficulty

5th That in many of the inferior animals; during the season of vernal incalence, there is an uterine discharge, which is ~~undoubtedly~~ undoubtedly a secretion. This answers, seemingly the same end as menstruation, viz; giving to the uterus an aptitude to conception. Though this fluid differs from the menses in composition, yet in some instances, they are precisely similar. Whenever the venereal desire suffers a violent exacerbation from restraint (or other causes) the discharge in these animals, becomes red. This has been more especially remarked in Bitches, kept from the male.

6th That the menses are a fluid seu generis, or at least varies very essentially from Blood, having more than its colour, odour, or coagulability; and in chemical analysis, is found to present quite different results, which alone is enough to establish the theory.

7th To the objection that the uterus is not sufficiently glandular, for the function of secretion, it has been very satisfactorily replied, that there is hardly a viscus or any part of the surface of the body, which is not competent to the secretion of a fluid. It would

readily seen, that no operation of the animal Economy requires a less complete apparatus - Of what, indeed, does a gland consist, except a congeries of bloodvessels - Even the most perfect ^{of the} secretions are affected by this simple contrivance - If a few vessels "creeping over the coats of the stomach" can secrete the gastric ~~juice~~ liquor, why may not the infinitely more glandular organization of the uterus, elaborate the menstrual fluid? Seeing that the menses in a healthy state, depends upon a secretory power; Amenorrhoea must consist in a suppression of it. The remedies for that disease, therefore must be aimed at the removal of this morbid affection, obstruction - In order to do this the state of the system should be studiously consulted - If too much action exists, deplete; if too little, use corroborants - The first article of these which demands our attention is the Polygala Sericea or rattle snake root. This is a native of our Country - It grows very abundantly in every part of the United States.

The root is very singular and contorted and also jointed, resembling the tail of the serpent after which it is called. It is a powerful stimulant and highly diffusible; its action is propagated throughout the whole system, rapidly, and forcibly. It may act as an Emetic, Cath: Diuretic, Diaph: &c. It excites the blood vessels and promotes absorption. In short there is not any part of the system on which its action is not exerted. Cullen has fallen into great error, with respect to its character, when he describes it as feeble and destitute of positive qualities; he was of opinion that it never did good except thro' the medium of the purgative power it possesses. It is probable that his acquaintance with this article was very slender, for it never purges, but in very large doses, and produces its best effects when given in doses not sufficient to purge. Doctor Tenant of Virginia, was the first who introduced it into general practice, he was highly enamoured of its virtues. It was thought a specific for the bite of the Rattle Snake; it has since attracted great attention; and there is no doubt, that its application may be extensively diversified and eminently serviceable.

As an emmenagogue, its claims ~~to~~ are innumerable and univelled. For the discovery we are indebted to Dr Hartsborn of this City. Some years ago in consultation with him, I mentioned the difficulty, I had, to effect the cure of a case of amenorrhoea; he told me he had found the most decided advantage from the use of Seneca, in several cases of that disease which came under his care. Relying upon the accuracy of this ~~my~~ report, I determined to give it an immediate trial - I have since made the most extensive use of it, both in my private practice and likewise in that of the Almshouse; and can now recommend its efficacy with the greatest confidence. It is a most certain, active, and valuable remedy - It may be employed in powder or decoction; the latter is preferable

Rf. Radix Senecæ $\frac{3}{4}$ i (bruised)

Aqua Font: $\frac{3}{4}$ XVI

simmered over the fire till reduced to $\frac{3}{4}$ XII.

If it nauseates (which it is very apt to do) add

some aromatic, as orange Peel or Cinnamon - Of this article about $\frac{z}{ij}$ if more or less, according to circumstances may be taken during the day - In order to preserve its effect on the system, I omit it sometimes, for a week or two, during the ordinary intervals of the discharge - I give it in as large quantities as the stomach can well bear, about the time of its expected recurrence - In the treatment of the disease, it is also essential to pay the strictest attention to the constitution of the Patient, and use the proper remedies for debility or morbid excitement should either prevail. Now Dr Chapman read several cases to show the efficacy of the article, we are speaking of, in Amenorrhoea; see Eclectic Repository. He then proceeded to make some pathological remarks; and adds, in cases of Amenorrhoea, I believe in almost every instance a membrane formed which lines the cavity of the Uterus; It is precisely analogous to that which is formed in pregnancy and is called Decidua - The virgin Uterus is equally liable to it; the stoppage of the menses, results from the action of the Uterine Vessels - 1st in the formation of this membrane and 2nd in its nourishment and growth - Its expulsion therefore (by which these Vessels are restored

to their primitive use) is necessary to effect a cure — I have often seen it brought away in such cases — I believe that mania in females is in many instances induced by this affection — I have seen several cases cured by its removal and believe that the subject demands much more serious attention, than it has hitherto received. In my former lecture, I spoke of Mania being induced by amenorrhoea; whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the cause, it is very certain, that a restoration of the menses often effects a cure. The connections of the Uterus are ~~very~~ ^{extensive} widely extended; its relations are greatly multiplied, and of the most momentous importance — Among the Physiologists of former times, the Uterus was reckoned a distinct animal; and this opinion has prevailed at a period less remote — Van Helmont believed that the Uterus imparted to the female every characteristic attribute — From these considerations, it is evident that emmenagogues constitute a very important class of medicines — My own experience has taught

their importance and value - The Seneca is the most powerful article in the Catalogue; This is proven by my own experience and confirmed by the most respectable testimony of this City - It may be used with confidence in all the forms of amenorrhoea; but it is particularly efficacious in those forms of the disease, where a membrane exists - As yet the precise formation of this membrane has not been ascertained; but there is no doubt of its being generated by the Uterine Vessels; from whence the menstrual fluid is derived - While these Vessels are employed in forming this membrane, the menses must necessarily stop; (for the vessel cannot perform two functions at one and the same time). To remove the membrane the remedy exhibited must exert not only a powerful but a specific action. With a proper regard to the state of the system, the Seneca will answer every demand. On the secretory organs it exerts a most powerful action. It rapidly affects the glands of the mouth, fauces, and adjacent surfaces. - Next to Mercury it is the most certain salivary. I contend for a specific agency in

this medicine; not ^{of} this, and in what consists its
 preference to others, whose constitutional impres-
 sions are equal, if not superior? The doctrine of
 specific impressions is not new; it once enjoyed
 a high and commanding station; but has been
 driven into obscurity and sunk into disrepute
 by the whims and chimeras of visionary hypothe-
 sis - The science of medicine has been greatly
 impeded in its progress by efforts of premature
 generalization - However specious such notions
~~are~~ may be to the superficial observer, yet
 their claim to truth is thoroughly rejected by
 the evidence of facts. Physiological divisions of
 diseases, with specific differences, I believe ^{to be} found-
 ed in fact - The specific determinations of medi-
 cines, rest on authority, equally valid. It is the
 most natural and luminous classification of
 diseases and of medicines - Experiments and com-
 -mon observation conclusively prove the re-
 lation which exists between medicines and
 different parts of the human system. Thus

one is limited to the nerves, another to the arteries, a third to the muscles, others to the absorbents &c. Emetics act on the stomach, Cathartics on the Bowels &c. - This is not merely a matter of speculation, for it leads to the most important practical results - By it the exhibition of medicines is directed with greater certainty, precision and effect - It has been urged by the opposers of this doctrine, that such is the organization of the human machine, that impressions made on any one part, also impart their influence to others - Among the distant and imperfect observers of the mechanism and functions of the human body, this remark may obtain currency; but it soon vanishes upon a closer scrutiny - The organization of the human frame is such that while the different parts are linked together in a due proportion and degree of reciprocal connexion, they still hold individually and separately a distinct and exclusive character - The substances which are harmless when applied to one part, exert a powerful and even deadly effect when applied

to another. Carbonic Acid for instance, when in-
 haled into the lungs soon proves fatal; intro-
 duced into the stomach it becomes an agreeable
 and salutary tonic - This is also exemplified in the
 violent poisons, as of the viper, and the matter
 of small pox; in the stomach they are harm-
 less, but on the surface, their virulence is well
 known - The matter of Gonorrhoea, illustrates
 the same fact; for the glans penis is the only
 place which can be affected by it - More fam-
 iliar proofs exist in the operation of Emetics,
 Cath: Diuretics &c — .. — ..

Secale Cornutum. Ergot or root of Rye-
 This article was lately discovered in New York
 It has been extensively employed by the
 Physicians both of the interior and the
 Metropolis of that state. Its efficacy in
 cases in which it has been used is so strongly
~~repeatedly~~ attested, that I have no hesitation
 in giving credence to it. It has been given
 with a view to excite parturient efforts - It is

said to exert a direct and unparalleled influence over the gravid uterus - Its recommendation in uterine hemorrhage is equally strong - In cases of Amenorrhoea, I have no doubt, it will be found a valuable acquisition. Here Doctor Chapman, read paper on the subject, written by a gentleman of New York, whose name I do not ~~recalled~~ recollect, and concluded by recommending us to cultivate an acquaintance with an article which promises so much importance in the treatment of Diseases of this kind - Several cases of lingering labour in my practice, have been forwarded in a salutary manner by its use. It keeps up such constant action as to prevent the retrocession of the head of the ~~uterus~~ Foetus which often occurs in labour where there is ~~an~~ any reef in labour pains. Its action is almost immediate; from 7 to 20 minutes after exhibition - The cervix should be relaxed and the os uteri ~~at~~ somewhat dilated before the ergot is given - In protracted labour it may be advisable to administer V. S. More caution is required in its use in first than in after labours. It is not directly applicable to Amenorrhoea ^{La}

Uterine Hemorrhagy and profuse Lochæa may
 be diminished by it, and sometimes completely
 suspended; for this end it may be used after
 delivery - Experiments on Males with the same
 doses (as for Females) produces no sensible effects
 of any kind. The virgin Uterus seems not to invite
 its action; The gravid Uterus and peculiarities
 dependant on that state, are the objects of its
 peculiar action. No doubt can exist of its affinity
 to the Uterine fibre; Prescott. Dr Chapman
 has managed the most alarming hemorrhagy
 accompanying delivery, by a few doses; (a table
 spoon full of the powder each dose) given in a wine
 glass of water. Many have testified its use. Dose
 $\frac{1}{2}$ ss water $\frac{1}{4}$ IV a table spoon full given every
 hour - It is said to be useful in Leucorrhæa -
Sabina Juniperus. Savin. This is a proaduction
 of the Juniperus Sabina of the Botanists - The cedar
 belongs to the same order, when old the berries
 are of a dark blue colour - The leaves are only
 employed; they are induced with a strong dis-

agreeable odour, and possessed of an acrid taste — It is
 a native of the south of Europe, and is occasionally met with
 in this Country — Its properties are closely allied to those
 of Senega, exerting a warm and highly diffusible stim-
~~ulant~~ action on the system, promoting the various
 excretions, and specifically determining to the Uterus —
 It has been strongly recommended where there is
 languor in particular, and especially to promote the
 expulsion secundines — In abortion its efficacy is as stron-
 gly attested — It is very liable to produce hemorrhage,
 especially from the Uterus. It was early employed
 in the suppression of the menses — About half a
 century ago, it was recommended with the strongest
 emphasis by Dr. Home — He relates 4 or 5 cases
 wherein its power was clearly evinced — Cullen
 was opposed to its employment, and by the weight
 of his authority it sunk into disrepute; It
 maintained its reputation among many practition-
 ers of respectability, ^{and} at present holds a distin-
 -guished rank among the Emmenagogue medicines —
 I now used it but with a view to its properties in this

respect; It is a powerful stimulant, and exerts a specific action on the Uterus - It should be cautiously administered - From the remarks that I have made relative to its action, it may be readily conceived that it should never be used when inflammatory symptoms exist. Its exhibition should be restricted to extreme cases of Atony and Torpor — .. — ..

In Chronic Rheumatism. Here I can recommend the use of the sarsin, with the fullest confidence - It is now three years since I first employed it both in my private practice and in that of the Almshouse - and I can say that I have never been deceived by it; my opinion is, that it is the most valuable article in the treatment of this disease - It requires, however, no little discrimination to discover the cases to which it is more properly adapted. This disease is generally accompanied with coldness of the extremities; the surface is either dry or covered with a cold clammy sweat; the joints,

rigid, and difficult of motion; pains, rendered acute by vicissitudes of weather or deprivation of ordinary covering. These symptoms are generally of long continuance, and too often resist the most powerful remedies, and baffle the utmost skill of our art. The circulation is much ~~impaired~~ enfeebled and languid, the pulse is irregular and convulsive, but does not arise from any inflammatory action - it is engendered in debility. The joints, at times, are swelled and swollen; but neither effusion nor suppuration occurs. The remedies both external and internal are stimulants - Rubefacients, (as Camphor, oil of Turpentine) &c are used externally; Seneca, Mezeion, Sasaparilla, &c internally. It is in these cases that the savor acts so beneficially; it heats and stimulates the system throughout; a good deal of itching is produced; the surface becomes heated, but perspiration is scarcely produced; the ~~arteries~~ Arteries are powerfully excited; The patient's strength is rapidly recruited owing either to the removal of the pain or the restoration of pulse to the parts.

In Syphilitic Rheumatism. I have also used it with unequivocal advantage - It is peculiarly adapted to the most violent forms of this disease. I have cured several hideous and protracted cases of it in the Almshouse. I believe it to be purely a mercurial disease - Our medicine is highly advantageous in other forms of disease induced by this mineral - More of this when I come to speak of Mercury.

In Gout. From several late ~~for~~ publications, I find that the sars is much used in this disease by Physicians on the Continent of Europe. It is said to impart tone to the stomach, and to remove nausea, acidity, and flatulence. Atonic Gout is the species in which it is principally recommended; but it has also been employed in Acute inflammatory Gout - From my own experience I can say nothing, as I never used it in any form of gout; but I would not advise it in Acute Gout - The dose is from 20 to 30 grains of the leaves finely powdered - I generally begin with 15 grains, and gradually increase it. I have given

as much as $\frac{z}{ij}$ in a day - Laudanum is best adapted to remove its bad effects - If it should fail, the medicine should be laid aside for some time — .. —.

The oil of Savin is also much used; the dose is from 2 to 5 drops - I prefer the powder to any other form - It is said to be very useful as an antihelmintic - Used externally it is an excellent eschewotic; either in powder or infusion, it is good in old ulcers, gangrene, *Linea Capitalis*, &c - Equal parts of Verdigrise and Savin form an excellent application for warts and other excrescences - The Ung: *Sabinae* is excellent in keeping up the discharge from Blisters — .. —.

Juniperus Virginiana or red cedar of our Country is analogous in many particulars - This is the only one of our cedars which partake much of the medicinal virtues of the Savin — .. —.

Rubea Tinctorum Madder, This has for some time been on the list of emmenagogues - From the circumstance of its tinging the Urine and bones, it was deemed a deobstruent, and hence employed in Amenorrhoea - Cullen thought it was in —

- dued with delicious properties, and had no confidence in it - There is great contrariety of opinion on this subject - Doctor Barston was warmly attached to it, both in retention and suppression - I know myself. I never was disposed to substitute it for remedies which experience has taught me are certain and efficient - From 20 to 30 grains is a moderate dose, much larger may be used.

Rosmarinus Officinalis grows wild in the North and South of Europe, and is cultivated in most of our gardens. It possesses a strong aromatic smell, and a pungent acrid taste. It is given in decoction, in nervous complaints, and is recommended by Boergius as an Emmenagogue - Cullen thinks contemptuously of it. In this City, its virtues are highly esteemed; and my opinion is that it is a valuable article.

A Gambler full of the strong decoction infusion is given at bed time for 3 or 4 nights in succession; it is then laid aside for a while. From the leaves, tops, and flowers of this plant, an

essential oil is prepared; or when distilled with spirit of wine, they afford the celebrated Hungary water —

Mentha Pulegium. Pennyroyal. This plant is known to well to need any description. It has a strong tendency to the Menstrues. Linnaeus recommends every species of the mint; but I think he is mistaken. Haller gives it the name of infallible remedy; but his language is too strong. Cullen who was hostile to Emmenagoges in general, speaks slightly of it. I know nothing of it from my own experience —

Linnaea Meles Vesicatoria or tincture of scurthowides. I have used this article with advantage beginning with 10 drops, it may be increased gradually to ℥ij or iij — It increases the pulse and promotes the discharge of urine. Ulex Peribirbina. The dose of this article is a tea spoon full 2 or 3 times a day mixed with a mixture of Gum Arabic —

Phosphorus is a most powerful stimulant. It is a valuable medicine in Typhus. I am at present using it with very decided advantage in a case of Typhus in the Almshouse. The dose is $\frac{1}{10}$ of

a grain, morning, noon and night. The following is the mode of preparing it,

Rf. Phosphorus — 1 gr	} Rubbed well. give one table spoon full every 3 or 4 hours —
Gum Arabic — $\frac{3}{4}$ ij	
Ol. Olive — $\frac{3}{4}$ iij	

As yet I have confined my observations to such medicines as are endued with a powerful stimulant energy. They are consequently restricted to those cases in which there exists great insensibility and atony of the uterus, accompanied with constitutional apathy and weakness. But Amenorrhoea often requires remedies capable of dispersing a more permanent and continued agency. These will be found in the class Tonics. The medicines belonging to this class, which claims the greatest attention is Iron. a great variety of preparations are used — . . .

The Rubigo Ferri is far superior to every other. It may be given by itself in the dose of 10 or 15 grains repeated 3 or 4 times a day. In this state, it is apt to nauseate delicate stomachs, and then it is better

to exhibit it in combination. An excellent preparation is formed by making equal quantities of Iron, Bark, and ginger into an electuary with common syrup.

The dose of this is a piece about the size of a nutmeg, dissolved in a little water. The neatest way of exhibiting it, is in the shape of Chalybeate wine. It is prepared in the following manner—

℞. Rubigo Ferri — $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥
 Radix Gentianæ
 Cortex Aurantii — a $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥
 Port wine — 1 Quart —

cut the Gentian and orange peel into small pieces, and bruise them, then mix them. The mixture is to be exposed to the sun for 2 or 3 days, or to a moderate heat. The dose of this article, is a wine glass full 2 or 3 times in the course of the day. It is a powerful tonic; it removes dyspeptic symptoms, and is admirably adapted to cases of Chronic Debility. It is often combined with the fatia gum, as musk, myrror &c.

When convulsive exists, antispasmodics are advised. I never use ^{one} of these caps. Hysteria is very often sym-

stomatitis of Amenorrhoea, in which case, Apsa-
 jatida has been recommended, but I cannot place
 much reliance on its efficacy - As Emmenagogues
 the foetid gums are not much used -

In addition to those already enumerated, there are a
 great many other medicines, which bear the title of em-
 menagogues, such as Electricity, Galvanism, Gestation,
 exercise, cold bath &c - but they have no specific claim
 to it, as they can only prove serviceable by the general
 tonic effect which they exert - I will now proceed
 to my second division; namely those which reduce
 action - I told you in a former lecture, that
 there might exist either too much or too little
 action - In some cases we find the pulse active,
 the habit plethoric, eyes inflamed, face flushed,
 pains in the back and head &c, here no one
 would hesitate to use the lancet; blood letting
 under such circumstances, not only reduces
 the excessive excitement, so loudly called for;
 but prevents the recurrence of discharge of
 blood which are very apt to appear - These

hemorrhages may take place from various parts of the body; but are more frequent from the lungs. I have seen the menses more than once succeed V. S. To remove the obstruction, auxiliary remedies; which determine the blood to the Hypogastric region, should not be neglected; hence the utility of purges; those are the best which act upon the large intestines more particularly - Aloe as a purgative is sometimes very efficacious. It may be advantageously combined with calomel and Myrrh - Hooper's pills has been much celebrated, the is the formula

Rf Sal: Martis - $\frac{1}{2}$ ss

Rosa Picra - $\frac{1}{2}$ ss

Jalap --- $\frac{1}{2}$ ss

Myrrh --- $\frac{1}{2}$ ss misc.

Made into pills of a common size. Two or three to be given at a dose — " — " —

Helleborus Niger. Black hellebore in the dose of 10 or 15 grains, it actively promotes the alvine discharge. Its cathartic effect is very general. It was first introduced into practice, as an Emmenagogue.

by Doct^r Neil - It was soon afterwards in the hands of every practitioner, and it maintained its celebrity till the time of Dr^r Cullen; Who in his general aversion to Emmenagogues did not overlook the ~~black~~ belladonna. He represents it as feeble and inefficacious; These denunciations for a time banished it from practice - In Europe, however it is retrieving its character and is becoming popular in this City - It is recommended by Doct^r Barrow as the most popular of the class - ~~Altho'~~ my experience does not justify this emphatic recommendation, yet I am convinced that its claims to our attention, are considerable. When there is pain with torpor and constipated bowels; then it may be beneficially employed. The dose is 10 grains made into Pills -

Sinistera M. Carpodii. The dose of this article is from 30 to 40 drops, three or four times a day. Its emmenagogue virtues are derived from its purgative effect. Before I conclude this subject I will make a few remarks on Dysmenorrhoea, which consists in a difficult, painful, and deficient secretion of the menstrual

discharge. In this complaint, the state of the system should be studiously consulted and the remedies exhibited accordingly. It is most commonly associated with plethoria - Opium and Spice: are strongly recommended; but the best preparation is formed by a combination of Opium and Camphor, as in the following formula -

Rf Opium — ij grains

Camphor \times or $\times \frac{1}{2}$ grains

to be divided into pills; one to be taken four or six times. The extract of Henbane & Henbane are also good, but inferior to the above recipe - Stroamonium deserves a trial. When Opium and Camphor fail, much advantage will often result from anodyne injections. About one drachm of Laudanum injected into the rectum. The warm bath should not be neglected, the temperature of it 98 of Fahrenheit: this is a powerful link in the chain of remedies to be used. The menses are at times deranged by a morbid condition of the Ovaries - It is a rare occurrence, when it does happen the efficacy of an Emmen: is counteracted. In taking leave of this class of medicines - I cannot too improperly, remind you of the indispensable necessity of making (an accurate review of the state of the system) your guide & council in their administration -

End of Emmenagogues

Diuretics

These are certain medicines which promote the secretion of urine. A diversity of opinion exists as to the nature of their primary action. While the doctrines of the Humoral pathology swayed the sceptre of our art, it was held, that entered the circulation in an active state, and exerted their action directly on the kidneys. They were therefore employed to expel certain feculent or morbid matter from these organs. I will defer the discussion of the subject, till I come to speak of lithontriptics - These medicines increase the discharge of urine in two ways, viz: either by directly stimulating the kidneys, or by ~~an~~ invigorating the absorbent system. Their primary operation is confined to the stomach; and acts upon the kidneys by sympathy - Diaphoretics and Diuretics act in an inverse ratio to each other; When perspiration is increased the urinary discharge is diminished, and vice versa. This fact will teach you to avoid every thing that determines to the surface, when you wish to promote diuresis; Cold is a good auxiliary,

and should be employed when a druggable - Diluent drinks in large ~~does~~ quantities, are also powerful assistants - There is a condition of the body which is thought to preclude these means, it is when a large effusion of serum has taken place, constituting the well known disease, dropsy. This notion originated from false views of the subject and is now very generally discarded. The desire of drinking largely is always present in these affections, and should not be unattended to, as we find that the urinary discharge is uniformly increased by copious draughts of diluent drinks - Water combined with the vegetable acids or ardent spirits in small quantity is very agreeable and proves highly efficacious - Dropsy has been cured by the extensive employment of diluents - They are sanctioned by the high authority of Sir George Baker, Sir Francis Mitton, and Cullen, besides many others equally deserving precedence - Lemonade, and infusion of Juniper are both very good articles - Diuretics are employed in a great variety of complaints, and are preeminently adapted to different forms of dropsy - There has

been a great deal of speculation and doubt, as to the
 manner of their action in these diseases - In dropsy
 the water which becomes effused, can be discharged
 in two ways, viz, either by a direct action upon the
 lymphatics, or an indirect influence upon them, thro'
 the medium of the kidneys. Diuretics have two actions
 exactly suited to these ends. It has been deemed strange
 by some, how the quantity of serum can be diminished
 by an action exerted on the kidneys; but it should be
 remembered that whatever diminishes arterial action,
 promotes absorption. Calomel, Squills, &c act dimi-
 nutely on the kidneys; Cream of Tartar and all the
 neutral salts act by diminishing arterial action -
 Now as whatever diminishes arterial action, promotes
 absorption, it follows that blood letting (which is the most
 effectual means) is highly advantageous; V. S. must be often
 and largely used, at the same time the patient should drink
 copiously to rouse the absorbents. Besides Dropsy, Diure-
 tics are used in all the different diseases of the urinary
 organs, as Nephritis, ~~and whether~~ whether active or passive -
 Suppression of Urine also in the more virulent forms

of Gonorrhoea, in Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspnoea and Consumption; in short they are recommended in every complaint of the breast. Diuretics have not escaped the charge of uncertainty and precariousness — This is probably has arisen from an inattention to the selection of them; Many, in addition to their diuretic power, blend a variety of others, especially the power of exciting diaphoresis. When ever this happens, the discharge from the kidneys is invariably lessened — In their administration, great care should be had, to examine the state of the system — One portion of the class of Diuretics, will be found to reduce the system, whilst others are unequivocally, powerful excitants — These of course must meet different indications of the disease — As a general rule, they should never be resorted to, till V.S. or purging has been performed — By attending to this maxim, they may be most beneficially employed, and less danger be incurred of their obtaining the censure of an uncertain and equivocal character. Diuretics have been divided into 3 classes; 1st Relaxants; 2nd Stimulants; & 3rd Narcotics — I shall adapt this arrangement from a conviction of its utility and natural character

Neutral Salts have been considered as possessing diuretic qualities; but only one deserves your attention, which is the Bream of Tartar. This is a powerful remedy in Dropsy; particularly adapted to Anasarca and Ascites - Of all the remedies in dropsy, it is the best when febrile symptoms exist, hence it should be combined with Calomel, Jalap or some other drastic purgative - Home and Ferrius prefer it to digitalis - Bream of Tartar, when correctly employed, disperses dropsical swellings more speedily than any other medicine; Its operation is double, it acts upon the bowels as a hydragogue Cathartic, and on the kidneys, promoting the urinary discharge, it may be so managed as to produce either effect exclusively - Combined with a large quantity of water it is a diuretic only, and vice versa - When its purgative effect is desired, give as little drink as possible. With a view to its diuretic effects, the most common preparation is about $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ two or three times in the course of the day. Potash is very frequently employed as a diuretic, it is used either pure or in combination:

The Carbonas Potassae is the best; my own experience with this article is small, but I have had sufficient to warrant a belief in its efficacy; the dose is $\frac{z}{ss}$ in solution, several times a day - Cullen is very sceptical as to its ~~real~~ efficacy. It is well adapted to cases connected with vitiated digestion, and other gastric affections; here an acid is generally evolved - Cullen was of opinion, that its efficacy was derived from its combining with, and neutralizing this acid - Its efficacy is much enhanced by uniting it with bitter tonics, as gentian -

Rf. Carb: Potassae — $\frac{z}{ss}$

Radex Gentian — $\frac{z}{i}$

Aqua Fontana 10 ss —

~~The~~ Spiritus Aethenis Nitrosi. This is a solution of Aether in alcohol; it has been held in great esteem for a long time - The dose $\frac{z}{ss}$ two or three times a day - It is particularly suited to children, even those of the earliest infancy - It is excellent to remove strangury, dysentery, &c - It should always be given liberally - The above dose is for an adult; to children it should be proportioned to their age and vigour of Constitution — . . .

Aquum Petroselinum or common fennel

This is too well known to need any description. Every part of it is unequivocally diuretic; the root given in a strong decoction, is generally employed; the seed also answers very well. Parsely is well adapted to some cases of dropsy; it was a favorite remedy with the late Dr Rush - I am informed that Dr Caldwell of this City, cured a case of Ascites by its exclusive use. It is very efficacious in removing the strongury which is sometimes excited by Blisters - It is also well adapted to remove the urinary obstructions of Children; in which cases a weak infusion should be used -

I come now to the stimulating Diuretic, and first of the Sinectame Cantharidum. There is something very peculiar about this medicine - It is often suited to indications directly opposed - It will often restrain incontinence of urine, and it will often excite the kidneys - It is not easy to reconcile this collision of action, unless we recollect that these different effects are derived from different conditions of the system and different quantities of the medicine. Given in small doses, when plethora exists,

and strangury is the consequence, as in doses of 8 or 10 drops which is the common quantity; But administered copiously when Stony prevails, its agency is powerfully diuretic. In cases of Stony dropsy, ζiij will induce a copious flow of urine; I have seen it prove more serviceable than any other remedy - Its efficacy does not rest on my authority alone; Chalmers of South Carolina, has witnessed its good effects. Cullen was distrustful of its efficacy as a diuretic, he considered it as a remedy limited in its effects to the Bladder - It is also administered internally, in a variety of other complaints, as Paralysis of the Bladder, suppur-
-tion and incontinence of urine -

Leucorrhoea. It is regarded by many as a remedy of decided efficacy in this complaint; Dr Robinson was extremely partial to it. I have employed the tincture of cantharides very extensively in Leucorrhoea, but I have never conceived that it deserves the exalted character which Dr Robinson, has given it -

Spiritus Perchlorine is an universal stimulant directed more especially to the urinary

organs; it has been much used in dropsy; it is best adapted to cases of atony - As a diuretic it should be exhibited in small doses of 10, 12 or 20 drops; when given in larger quantities, it will pass off by the bowels. As an article nearly allied to it, I will next speak of the

Balsamum Copaibae. Balsam of Copaiba or Copraivoe. It is a product of the Copaifera Officinalis. It exerts a powerful action on the urinary passages; it is extensively used in Nephritis, and Leucorrhoea; but very little in Dropsy. It is eminently adapted to the cure of Veneral Gonorrhoea. It is now more than three years since I first used the medicine in this disease, and such has been its success in my hands, that the univalled advantages of the practice, are ^{con}clusively established in my mind. The practice is not new; the medicine was employed under opposite circumstances; then it was only exhibited after the inflammatory symptoms had been previously reduced, for the

the contrary employ it on the very first accession of the disease, regardless of the irritations which seem to forbid it - These very symptoms which seem to contradict its exhibition, are very speedily relieved by it - I use it to the extent of 40 drops morning and night, more or less according to circumstances - It may be taken in a little white wine or on a lump of sugar, or with gum arabic; the first is the most agreeable - Thus exhibited a cure will be effected in 3 or 4 days, and often much earlier - When a speedy removal is required, the patient should be extremely cautious; all possible composure and a rigid adherence to the strychnic plan are indispensable; without this, all the ~~own~~ powers of the medicine and utmost skill of our art will be ineffectual. There is only one circumstance which is liable to thwart its success, viz, the occurrence of purging, an operation which it is very apt to produce; In such cases, Opium should be combined, and if this fails, the medicine must be laid aside for 2 or 3 days till the bowels recover their tone - I have dwelt at considerable length on this subject, because, I deem it of the utmost

importance; as no complaints are more distressing in their nature, or more difficult of cure, than those incident to the urethra. My plan (Iodine) has many advantages over every other; because less inconvenience is experienced; no danger of swelled testicle is involved; no gleet or strictures are produced; and a more prompt, certain, and effectual cure is obtained. How the medicine acts, I am unable to explain, nor shall I attempt its demonstration. The modus operandi of medicines in general, is a subject over which much indissipated darkness reigns. It is equally difficult to account for the efficacy of the oil of Turpentine in allaying the heat, irritation and pain of burns. In the use of the Balm Copraive it is important to obtain it pure, as otherwise, you are liable to be disappointed in its results, from the circumstance of its general adulteration. I have already spoken at some length of the general character of the Polygala Seneca. I told you that it was a highly diffusible and energetic stimulant

1, persuading with rapidity, and dealing its powers to every
 part of the system - It has been long celebrated as a diuretic -
 Indeed this was the only effect, noticed by Ferriar, who first
 employed it in practice. I have used it liberally, but in my
 use of it, I never observed that it had much effect on the
~~system~~ kidneys - It is used in the form of dracopical effu-
 sion, and if the testimony of some writers may be credited
 it is peculiarly valuable in ascites - Its reputation was
 for some time suspended, but it is gaining ground
 very rapidly again, both here and in Europe, I am
 inclined to believe that it has been too promiscuously
 employed - The species of disease to which the Seneca
 is best adapted, has not been accurately marked,
 nor its administration judiciously managed. I pre-
 sume them to be cases of general effusion, and with
 enfeebled absorption, and cachectic symptoms. It may
 be advantageously combined with Colic - It imparts
 great vigour to the lymphatics - The dose in
 powder is from 10 to 15 grains (made into Pills)
 three or four times a day - In larger doses it will
 either vomit or purge - I formerly remarked

that its powers were varied; consequently it must be suited to a variety of complaints - I believe its reputation as an article for the bite of the rattlesnake is now entirely lost - You will find a very good paper on this subject, by Dr Barton, which was read before the Philosophical Society of Phila; in which he shews that its reputed virtue in this case is entitled to no credit - ~~I presume~~ It has been warmly recommended in Pneumonia - I presume it can only be used with safety (when admissible at all) in the secondary stages; then it may prove serviceable by its diaphoretic and expectorant effects - In Pneumonia Serpentina it is worthy of attention, and also about the close of most of the inflammatory affections of the Thorax. In Gout and Acute & Chronic Rheumatism it has been much used, it bears a great affinity to the Savin. I am much disposed to think highly of it in gout and in weak and chronic cases of Rheumatism -
Lobelia Symplicifolia or wing wort.

I am sorry I have no specimen of this plant. It grows in the marshes of Virginia and throughout the United States. It is a perennial plant; bears blossoms; emits a milky juice; and possesses an acrid and offensive odour. The root which is the part employed, is short, white and fibrous, like that of tobacco; and like it too it is apt to nauseate. It is celebrated among the Indian remedies appropriated to Syphilis. Pearson, who experimented much with it, says it is of no account. As a diaphoretic it is much employed by the practitioners of the western Country; I know nothing of its powers, from my own experience; such therefore as wish a farther acquaintance with this article I must refer them to Doctor

Bartons Collections

Scilla Maritima. Squid. This is by far the most certain, efficacious, and important article in the catalogue of Diuretics; It is an universal stimulant, and affects very powerfully, the mucous glands of the bronchia. It is well adapted to Asthma, Pneumonia Notha &c. In Dropsy its properties are peculiarly displayed; in every form of that disease it is highly beneficial. It is preeminently useful in Ascites and Anasarca. I have found it still better

in Hydrothorax - I have had the most ample opportunities of making comparative trials of its virtues in the Alms House, where dropsy in every shape is to be found, and there the opinion just delivered has been thoroughly established - My mode of using it is to combine 1gr of Calomel with 2grs of the squils - This is to be made into a pill and given morning and night and oftener if indicated. Cullen preferred combining it with a neutral salt, as cream of Tartar or Potash; this practice originated entirely from hypothetical views and does not merit our regard - If it purges, add opium to check it - Whenever the mouth is affected we are to regard it as an auspicious appearance - This I have noticed in Hydrothorax particularly - The ptyalism thus induced, is not the effect of the Mercury, for mercury alone will not induce it; the second effect of the squils, is to reduce the action of the heart, and arteries, and to keep it down; Withering says nothing is so effectual or powerful for this purpose - Sweet's Mineral is also used with squils; but as

I have always found the calomel answer every purpose, I never used it - It was once a question much agitated by all the Physicians of the day, whether vomiting or purging diminished or increased the efficacy of this medicine - Hummel supported the ~~former~~ affirmative, and accordingly began of Nitre and Squills at a 10 grains and supported the patients strength by cordials - Cullen loudly condemned this practice; he asserts that vomiting or purging lessens the virtues of the medicine, he also says that it is prevented from entering the circulation, and thereby promoting ~~stomach~~ perspiration - Some authors assert that in order to prove efficacious, it must make some impression on the stomach - I suppose, that it must shew some such effect on the stomach, as mercury on the gums, to shew that it is not inert - I suspect the truth in this case as in most other controversies, will be found between the extremes of opposition. It is sufficient if the medicine nauseates in some degree. To conclude the subject of Emmetics, the remaining division is now to be treated of; I mean Narcotics or Sedatives - The most prominent article belonging to this section is -

Digitalis Purpurea or Fox glove. This plant is not a native of this Country; but is abundantly cultivated and succeeds very well here; and possesses all the advantages of the European Growth; it may therefore be classed among the naturalized plants of our Country. There are two species, the purpurea, which is generally used; as the flowers of this species are often white the surname it has acquired is not strictly applicable - The second species is called Lutea and is said to be endowed with stronger powers than the former, and likewise to be destitute of its noxious properties - On the authority of Doctor P. of Vienna, this report is founded - I have not had an opportunity of scrutinizing his observations, but his name is entitled to much deference and respect. The digitalis is a luxuriant plant, growing to the height of 2 or more feet; its leaves are large and oblong; covered with fur, and serrated - Its taste bitter and acrid - The blossom which is borne the second year, is commonly of a purple colour,

mottled very handsomely on the inside. Its peculiar properties are participated by every part of the plant, but the leaves are the only part used in practice, they are gathered just as the flower begins to be developed and about the month of June, the coloured ones are the best. They are cautiously ~~and~~ dried in a warm room and when crisp, put in a bottle, closely stopped and carefully excluded from the light.

Effects of Digitalis on the system. There can be but little difficulty in ascertaining its general operations. Administered largely, it reduces the power of the muscles, and the force of the circulation. In large doses it excites vomiting, syncope &c, and pushed still farther, it speedily terminates life. Its effects, are greatly diversified: In some instances, an ordinary dose has remained inert for a considerable time, and then its powers have been unfolded with the greatest vigour. Examples of this kind are rare, but they have occurred full often to create the utmost circumspection in its administration. I have had repeated opportunities of giving it actively and have seen it remain several days passive in the system, then burst forth on a sudden, accompanied with depression of the pulse; ~~and the skin becomes~~ and the

You will be frequently disappointed in the reduction of the pulse; when this happens, the effect will be kept up for several days, tho' the medicine be intermitted. A second peculiarity in this medicine is the liability to be powerfully influenced in its operations by different positions of the body. This fact was first noticed in the Edinburgh Journal - In a case where this experiment was made, the pulse was 100 in an erect position, 75 when sitting, and 40 when the patient was on his back - This experiment has been repeated over and over and always with the same result. Cases of this nature have been recorded by Hamilton and others of equal respectability, so that no doubt can exist as ^{to} the accuracy of this extraordinary idiosyncrasy, which is not more curious than useful in the field of practice. The question has been agitated with no inconsiderable zeal, whether its operation be sedative or stimulant. I shall not involve myself in this idle discussion; ~~but~~ the frequency and force of the arteries are in some measure increased by it. This effect is

however transient, it soon passes away leaving the system sunk, languid, and debilitated, with the force and frequency of the circulation reduced. I will now read you some experiments of Dr Moore (a fellow graduate of mine)..... From these experiments, it appears that the sedative action of our medicine is incontrovertably established. In the first instance the fullness and frequency of the pulse were augmented, but in 45 minutes a very different result was presented. These experiments have since been farther prosecuted by Mr Saunders of Edinburgh, and their bearings fully confirmed. It is a circumstance much to be lamented that the effects of this medicine have not been watched on other parts of the system besides the circulation; this alone is not sufficient to test its virtues in relation to the general state of the Animal Economy. It is so insulated from the other symptoms, that it is liable to receive a thousand impressions which are not propagated beyond the limits of its immediate jurisdiction. I repeat it, and wish to impress it on your minds that the pulse alone cannot be trusted in reviewing

the *modus operandi* of medicines; there can be
 no hesitation however in defining its nature and
 properties. Its botanical affinities to *Nicotiana*,
Stramonium &c. point out also the alliance
 of its properties. To this narcotic power, com-
 bined with its diuretic agency, all its effects
 are referable. Though known for many years
 back, it has but very lately obtained a firm
 footing in practice. Withering pointed out
 its virtues in Dropsy about the year 1775; it
 was soon after announced by him, as a medicine
 of great value. A liberal attention was devoted to
 it, and its efficacy in Dropsy as well as in a var-
 iety of other complaints, was fully confirmed &
 developed. There are three forms in which it
 may be used and three, viz: powder, tincture, &
 infusion. The best is the following preparation;
 Take of the leaves, coarsely powdered $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, of boiling
 water $\frac{1}{2}$ Viiij, macerate, till 'tis reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ Viiij
 then strain, and add some aromatic spirit.
 The dose of this, for an adult is a table spoonfull.

three times daily. The dose of the powder, either alone or combined with an aromatic, is ʒss in morning & night; it is best in the form of a pill -

The preparation most approved of is the saturated tincture of *Darwin*; viz. digest ʒij of the leaves in ʒviij of diluted Alcohol for some days - The tincture prepared by the Edinburgh dispensatory, contains only ʒi of Foxglove. The dose of *Darwin's* preparations, is 10 drops, but we are frequently obliged to give more, in order to produce the desired effect. Withering and others use the infusion when they wish to produce diuresis, and in substance when its narcotic effects are desired, as in pulmonary consumption - From my own observation and experience, I am induced to pronounce this distinction to be frivolous and wholly unworthy of our regard. It is also said to be much more apt to produce noxious effects when exhibited in substance; when the infusion is made use of it passes off by the kidneys. In the exhibition of the *Digitalis*, great care is necessary in order to obtain its full effect; this dose at first should be small and

gradually increased; the pulse should be often consulted, to ascertain its effects; As a general rule, the dose should be increased $\frac{1}{4}$ grain every other day, and it should not be repeated often - or than 2 or 3 times in 24 hours. By thus gradually increasing the dose, and at the same time keeping the strictest watch on the pulse &c, in the course of time I have given ten times the quantity (in a day) that I began with. Notwithstanding the utmost caution which can be paid, its insidious violence will at times break forth so as to endanger the patient; in these ~~cases~~ cases, small doses of the active stimulant, as Alther. Vol: Alkali &c. must be given. Its efficacy in dropsical effusions, is well known. It is peculiarly adapted to cases of dropsy, induced by intemperance in drinking; and here the bark may be given along with it, and also Opium at bed time. Darwin asserts that opium is a highly useful medicine in all complaints produced by habitual drunken-

kings. Before the administration of Digitalis, if there be Plethora, liberal depletion should be had recourse to. It seems equally well adapted to any other species of dropsy. However Superior, squids and Calomel in Hydrothorax - The digitalis is well suited to Erysipelas, as also Dysuria, Nephritis, and all the other urinary diseases. It is peculiarly beneficial in Hemoptysis and Amenorrhoea —

Doctor Cullen has employed it with advantage in inflammation of the heart and lungs, when other medicines have failed, and also in acute rheumatism, he is however rather distrustful of it.

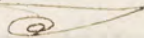
It is used in all the affections of the chest, as Asthma^{sc}. In Phthisis Pulmonalis, Dr Drake states that he has cured this disease with it, and Doctor Fowler states his having done the same.

A Hospital Physician, Doctor Ferris, relates a circumstance of having ~~ten~~ seventy patients affected with Phthisis, forty of whom he cured perfectly; twenty he relieved so much, as to be able to discharge them from the Hospital; and the remaining ten he lost. The remedy he made use of

was the digitalis; he observes that whenever he obtained good effects from its use, he invariably found the pulse considerably diminished in frequency, and arterial action considerably lessened. Upon the whole, I think it never succeeds when the lungs are in an ulcerated state, and can only be of service in the incipient stages of the disease. It is also of benefit in the declining stage of Pneumonia — .. — ..

Having finished the subject of diuretics, we next pass to the Consideration of Lithontriptics, or as they are termed by Doctor Barton Antilithics — .. — ..

End of Diuretics



Lithontriptics or Antilithics

These constitute that class of medicines, which are induced with the power of breaking down calculous concretions; or possess the capacity of destroying the Lithic Diathesis. The classification is appropriate and worthy of being retained. The manner in which these concretions in the bladder are formed, has never been clearly ascertained - When a solid body, however, is lodged in the bladder it serves as a nucleus, and calculous concretions collect around it; the stone when formed, consists of numerous distinct laminae. The peculiar diathesis or predisposition, which gives birth to the stone, is a good deal enveloped in mystery; I believe it depends upon a depraved condition of the stomach, and is the offspring of the temperament with Gout. The first links in the respective series, belonging to these two formidable maladies, are closely analogous. They are both incident to a luxurious and high toned condition of living. In short, the same temperament, and the same morbid condition of the stomach &c

which mark the nose of one, also point out the origin of the other — Numerous theories have been formed, to explain the nature and origin of calculus; to unravel the knotty and entangled thread of its Character, all the researches of Chemistry has been employed — Though baffled in this enquiry, yet the agency of this science, has very satisfactorily laid open the composition of these concretions, and exhibited to us numerous agents, which readily dissolve them, when out of the body. (Here Doctor Chapman gave us a detail of all the various matters which form the different calculi; which may be found in any Chemical works; and then went on) These constitute the diversified elements of the substance under consideration. Mollas ten has arrayed them under four heads; 1st Uric; 2nd Fusible; 3rd Mucous; and 4th Bone, earth. Experimental enquiry has been pushed to a great extent, to discover solvents capable of destroying this

The early investigations were prosecuted with ardor and zeal; it often a while sunk into neglect, and was for a long time abandoned. The subject has recently been revived, and no small share of success has attended the investigations of its votaries - As many substances were found to act unequivocally as solvents, out of the body, it was presumed that if they could be introduced into the bladder, with their integrity unimpaired, the same result would be effected; for this purpose, injections thro' the Urethra were recommended - A solution of pure Potash or Soda, weak enough to be kept in the mouth or even swallowed, was recommended, to dissolve Muriates. These derive their name from the muriatic acid which they contain. The nitric or muriatic acid, for Phosphates, with alkaline and earthy basis. The Phosphoric acid comprises a class of Salts called by this name - Nitric acid or carbonate of Potash or Soda, so weak as not to irritate the bladder, for Oxalates of lime. These it is contended ought to be sufficient when thrown

into the bladder; but experiments have given them not much encouragement; probably they have not been persevered in with sufficient care and patience: Altho', not much practical benefit has been deduced, yet enough has been afforded, to warrant a farther trial of them —

Among these substances, the Gastric liquor has been found to be a powerful solvent — The fact of the certain solvent powers of substances out of the body, might lead us to expect benefit from an exhibition of them internally —

Cases are not wanting, in which they have disappeared under their use; but whether nature or medicine deserved the Credit, I am at a loss to say — The same medicine has done much; my reliance rests on two circumstances; 1st The fact of the existence of solvent agents out of the body; and 2nd The conviction that many of these substances, many when introduced into the stomach, reach the Urinary organs, unchanged —

This notion is in direct harmony with the

doctrine I formerly delivered - When any substance is taken into the stomach, it must lose its identity before it passes into the ~~stomach~~ circulation; While there the living energies hold it immediately in that condition; but when thrown into the sphere of the secretions and excretions then the living energies no longer exert their influence and chemical agencies being called into action, it is again restored to its original character. Besides this, it is highly probable that a direct communication exists between the Stomach and Urinary organs. The rapid translation of many substances from the one to the other was long since noticed. Gaslic, Turpentine &c. have been found in the urine 15 or 20 Minutes after being taken; this is too short a time for them to pass through the circulation. Darwin ascribed this to a ~~retrograde~~ retrograde motion or movement of the absorbents; this hypothesis is vague and imperfect. When the absorbents exhibit this action, it is the effect of disease, and therefore cannot be admitted in the explanation of a healthy function. Within the last 12 or 13 Months, Home instituted a series of experiments

to unravel this question - These you will find recorded in a late number of the Philosophical Transactions. The result of which, proves that many substances may be detected in the urine 12 or 15 minutes after taking. Enough has been discovered, in my opinion, to show, the possibility of substances being conveyed to the urinary organs, without having their character destroyed. This I wish to impress on your minds, as I shall be guided by it throughout this section of the Materia Medica - Here Doctor C. read a number of experiments by Doctor Physick and Dorsey, instituted with a view to test its Antilithic virtues; that obtained from the Hog is the best and most easily obtained; these experiments are apparently very conclusive - In my preliminary remarks, I endeavoured to show you that we either had or would discover medicines indeed with positive anthelmintic properties. I mentioned that my belief rested on two general grounds, 1st the solvent agencies of many articles out of the body; and 2nd

The conviction that they would arrive at the seat of the stone, without having their integrity impaired and without injury to the system or bladder —

Carbonic Acid. Its utility was never satisfactorily pointed out until it was done by Doctor Dobson 35 or 40 years ago — It soon however excited every general attention. It was long ago noticed by practitioners of respectability, that port and other liquors containing carbonic acid, were of decided utility. It was next to be considered, if it could preserve its efficacy in getting to the urinary organs: This was soon proved by Doctor Percival, who used lime water to detect it. This conclusion is corroborated by the testimony of many others — We are assured by other writers, that waters impregnated with Carbonic acid, are capable of dissolving stones placed in them — It is recorded by a celebrated Lithotomist, that out of an immense number whom he cut for the stone, not one had been in the habit of drinking malt liquors — Sydenham, who was very much tormented by Calculus, and finally fell a victim to it, says he always took a draught of beer previous to reading or when

about to be exposed to any cause of increased irritation; Notwithstanding these proofs, this class of medicines remained for a long time obscured in doubt and imperfect investigation. Enough has certainly been discovered to encourage us to make further trials and to aim at additional discoveries— Admitting that we have no certain solvent for the stone, still we are capable of affording very great relief to those who are unfortunately affected with them, and doubtless may increase our stock of information—

Besides Calculus, there are great variety of other distressing urinary affections— our knowledge of which may be increased— As respects Carbonic Acid, I know nothing from my own experience, but do not doubt its efficacy; if it does not solve the calculus, it will act as a palliation. It is commonly administered in the form of impregnated fluids. Seltzer water is a very agreeable mode, and answers every purpose. The most common way of making it is with Dutka

apparatus - A good substitute may be had of the common saline draught, taken during effervescence, or what is better, exhibit the alkali first, then the acid, so that the effervescence may take place in the stomach; this should be repeated 3 or 4 times in the course of the day or 24 hours — .. — ..

Alkalies both in their mild and caustic state are antihelthics; their employment is not new - Writers nearly 100 years ago, spoke of them; at a period less remote they are spoken of particularly by many writers - Notwithstanding the weight of reason in their favor, they were for a time completely banished from practice - About 30 years ago, however they came again into notice, being proven by experiments calculated to create an ample prognosis of their virtues.

Potash, This is exhibited in doses of 15 or 30 grains *pro re nata*; and gradually increased as far as the stomach will bear; it is apt to produce considerable gastric distress - In combination with mucilaginous matters, as gum Arabic &c, this tendency is much corrected; but still it

is apt to excite nausea - It may be exhibited in various forms; supersaturated with Carbonic Acid and water, it is very powerful, and when three or four, two or three pints may be drank in the course of the day as a Lithontriptic. The mineral Alkali, Soda, is no less celebrated. In a watery solution with Carbonic Acid, as above, and to the same extent, it displays all its virtues - Carbonate of Soda, in pills, is also very good. In preparing them the Crystals loose their water of Crystallization; the dry powder is then made into pills with mucilage; of these, to the extent of $\frac{1}{2}$ ss or $\frac{1}{2}$ i may be taken in the course of 24 hours. Both the alkalis may have their acrimony, very much allayed, by being blended with the mild oil - Aqua Calcis. I have used this article, in Nephritis connected with stone in the bladder, with the most decided advantage; if it does not possess solvent powers, it at least is a powerful palliative. When the calculus is formed, it must be used copiously or no

a advantage is obtained; at least a quart should be taken daily - In Nephritis much smaller doses will answer; here a wine glass full 5 or 6 times a day, in an equal quantity of new milk, which corrects its disagreeable properties - In all cases of nephritis, however induced, accompanied with dyspeptic symptoms, I have found the aqua cati^æ preeminently advantageous and useful.

Mineral Acids. Nothing can afford a better proof of the diversified composition of Calculi, than that remedies so opposite in their natures, should equally succeed. Muriatic and Nitric Acid, occupy a high station in Europe - It is now about 3 years since muriatic acid was particularly noticed in the London Medical Journal - Copeland, still ~~later~~ later has discovered that Nitric Acid is indeed with much greater power. He recites two cases in which the comparative powers of the two, are very accurately contrasted - The first with Muriatic Acid; he gave 30 drops at first, in water, three times a day, and gradually increased it to 50, and finally to ℥ij. In the 2^d case he

commenced with 10 drops of Nitric Acid ~~in~~
 every two hours, and diminished it to 4 times
 a day; during the treatment Opium was
 given to allay pain, and mild laxatives
 to remove costiveness; Weak Spirit ^{and water} was also
 given to guard the stomach - From a review
 of the caliacal powder which the two dischar-
 -ged, it appeared that the Nitric Acid was
 much more powerful. If the remarks of Mr
 Copeland are well founded (and there can
 be no doubt of it, from his standing and
 acknowledge talents) these acids deserve to be
 ranked among the most certain and effica-
 -cious remedies belonging to the class. I have
 never used them; but my confidence in
 them is unequivocal; always, however, bear
 in mind the variety of elements which enter
 into the composition of Calculi. No one remedy
 can be even generally successful; you must
 try the whole round; and it will be a source
 of great utility to any like the calculus matter.

discharged. I have hitherto spoken of Lithontrips-
 -tic which possess the capacity of solving Calculus;
 there is another class which has the property of
 connecting or removing the Lithic Diathesis - All
 the bitters and astringents belong to this Class, as
 Gentian, Chamonile, Common Hops, Uva Ursi &c
 Astringents. The employment of astringents in this
 complaint we are considering, is very ancient - Some
 have supposed that they break down the stone and expel
 it thro' the urethra; however this may be, the symptoms
 of stone certainly are relieved by them. Their Modus
Operandi is not understood. Cullen supposed their
 action to depend on their dissolving acids in the
 stomach - In China, where large quantities often
 are used by the Inhabitants, Calculi have never appeared.
Uva Ursi ^{Arbutus} This grows in every part of the United
 States, and likewise in Europe - It is found in abun-
 -dance in all the Northern States, and in the neigh-
 -bourhood of this City - It is an evergreen; the Leaves alone
 are employed in practice; they are powerfully astri-
 -ngents; the pulse is very little affected by it -

It has hitherto only been used as a diuretic
 Its ^{Lithonreptic} ~~urinary~~ properties have been recently
 discovered - Notwithstanding the weight of
 sentiment against its virtues, I believe
 it belongs strictly to the division under review
 - It is a valuable article in Nephritis, and
 very popular here - I could cite many cases in
 which it succeeded - Little precision is required
 in its employment - It may be given in every state
 of the system, and in every variety of the disease
 The dose is 20 grain 3 times a day, gradually in-
 creased to 40 if necessary - It is also given in in-
 fusion and dustion; ~~as~~ the first is the best
 mode - It was the practice of Ferrius to give
 an opiate after it, to mitigate pain. DeHain
 used it in ulceration of the Kidneys, Bladder, and
 Appendages - In that disease called Catarrhus
Vesicae, much benefit will be derived from its use -
 In Diabetes, it is much extolled, but I can say
 nothing of its virtues here, from experience -
 In Leucorrhoea and Gonorrhoea little benefit

has been afforded from its use - The first of these diseases depends upon catamenial Vitiatio as is therefore difficult to cure. General remedies must be given to remove that peculiar state of the system, which exists, and the restoration of the Menstrus to a healthy state is to be aimed at - There is, however, a species of the disease which is seated in the Uterus, and here astringent injections are the best remedies; in such cases the Mora Uteri was highly recommended by Doctor Barton in protracted Gonorrhoea, approaching to gleet; he observes that it seldom fails in this complaint - In Pulmonary Consumption It has been used and highly extolled; but I conceive that it does not possess any virtues here - In Hectic Fever it has been extensively used, and been equally unsuccessful - Humulus Lupulus. Hop - It is too common to need any description - I will not treat of its medical virtues as a general remedy, nor engage in the discussions, how far it may be pushed - Its antileptic properties are very great; some use the tincture, but it is much more powerful and efficacious in infusion.

Daucus Carota. Carrot. I have used it and seen it used with great advantage - It grows wild in many parts of the United States, especially in the swamps of Virginia - I do not know the precise comparative powers of the wild and domestic Carrot, but the former is undoubtedly the most powerful - Both the root and seed are employed - The first in tea, of which a quart is to be taken daily -

Allium Sativum. garlic. This is the species most generally used; it was anciently a very powerful remedy in Calculus - This is not strange, as its presence in Urine is easily detected - It is used in decoction or extract; of the ~~former~~ ^{latter} a spoonful of the substance sliced is swallowed without chewing, and this is the best way of giving it - To conclude the subject it only remains to treat of Magnesia As a remedy in the division under discussion, magnesia owes its origin to the celebrated Mr ^{Breand} ~~Reynold~~ (Linn

Doctor Chapman read a paper of this gentleman's
published in 17..) - The result of these experiments
very satisfactorily exhibits the power of this
article in removing Lithic Lithosis - The
connection of this disease with the stomach is
also strongly manifested - It has not been
much used here, but I recommend it warmly
to your attention give it in small and repeated doses as so

End of Antilithics

"

Anthelmintics

By these we mean such medicines as either destroy or expel worms from the alimentary canal; the class is extensive and variously arranged - Almost every article of the Materia Medica is more or less endued with anthelmintic virtues. They are however different in energy, and distinct in their modus operandi, one set are poisonous to worms, another is calculated to expel them, as the drastic purges; a third acts as irritants, while a fourth corrects that condition of the stomach and bowels, in which their generation and nourishment depends. This has been made by some the basis of an arrangement for Anthelmintics - I see no great objection to it, but I think it is a better mode to arrange them according to the different species of worms - They may be divided 1st the worms that are round and flat, each of which consists of different species - To the first belong the Lumbicæ, Ascarides,

and Tricuris; Under the head of Flat, come the Pinca, and Cucurbitinae - The Lumbrici is so analogous to the common ground worm, that it is supposed by many to be the same; a close examination will, however, refute this notion, This species inhabit the Duodenum, Jejunum, and Ileum; they are rarely found in the stomach and large intestines; when discovered there, they are endeavouring to escape, being rendered uncomfortable by disease, or by an anthelmintic - They are 10 or 12 inches in length, and a great number commonly exist at once - I have known 40 or 50 expelled in 4 or 5 days, from a child 4 or 5 years old - " - " -

Ascarides are generally confined to the rectum, but they are also found in the stomach, hence they have been called Meow Worms - The pain which often exists in the stomach, does not arise from their presence, but is the product of sympathy with the rectum - They are very diminutive, resembling white threads, chopped short - Tricuris is about 3 inches long; the tail is about twice the length of the body - It also has a proboscis, which it contracts or protrudes at

pleasure; this has been supposed by some to
 be the organ of generation; by others the chan-
 nel of food, which last is the most likely —
 It is very analogous to ^{the} botts in the mouth of horses.
 This species is very rare, and has ~~never~~ never been
 accurately described; it is said to occupy the
 Ilium - I never saw it - The Hat - The Tinea,
 properly speaking, is the only one belonging
 to this order - It is of an extraordinary
 shape, and enormous length, 15 or 20 feet very
 of less - It very much resembles a bunch of
 tape - It is a vast chain, composed of various
 links, or joints, which ~~when united~~ are called
Cucurbitine. They are easily separated, and
 are for a while endowed with a separate existence.
Cucurbitine are merely the joints, which when
 united form the Tinea - There is however,
 a contrariety of opinion on this subject - It is
 contended by some, that the Tinea is pro-
 duced by the Cucurbitine; Others assert that
 they are distinct species - I will not enter

into this controversy - To handle it as it requires, would lead me into the general discussion of parasitic animals; they are however peculiar to the human intestines, and cannot exist ^{out} of them. This, tho' it has been denied, is most conclusively established - But little is known as to their precise origin; circumstances, which however favour their production have been accurately marked - A state of debility and great emaciation, especially when the stomach participates, is favourable to their formation - When this condition, for a while in Children, Worms may be always be expected - Children after the first year, are more liable to them; why is not known. Some have ascribed it to the quantity of mucus, which at that time exists, and which constitutes a nidus for their production, and supplies them with nourishment - It has also been warmly disputed, whether or not, they are a source of disease in themselves, or merely accessory - Some have gone so far as to say that they are preservatives of health, by acting as scavengers and carrying off the filth of the body -

The celebrated Doctor Butler was a supporter of this ~~body~~ doctrine - It is, however unwarrantable, unfounded, and even dangerous to indulge in it. Whoever is at all conversant with the diseases of children, must admit that fevers, and a variety of other complaints are either generated or kept up by them - I have witnessed a great many instances, where worms have put on the shape of other affections - I once had a case of Cynanche Trachealis, which resisted the usual remedies, but was soon cured by the expulsion of a worm - I had also a very protracted and distressing case of Dysentery in a child which was ultimately arrested in the same way - Convulsions are very often produced, and Epilepsy, I believe is frequently a consequence of their existence. The most frequent disease which they produce is the Worm Fever. It is a slow remittent - The paroxysms are marked by a heavy drowsiness; the remissions with morbid vigilance, pain in the bowels, and

gastroic distress, purging, with watery stools, and sometimes stupor and delirium attends. The eye is wild, pupil dilated, nostril expanded, cheeks flushed &c &c &c. It resembles Hydrocephalus in terms so closely, that they are often confounded. There are two symptoms, entirely in this disease - viz: an alteration or entire loss of urine. Considering worms, therefore as a source of disease, I will treat of their separate and peculiar morbid effects. —

Lumbrici. Here emaciation, looseness of the bowels with mucus, & biny evacuations attends. The reverse however, sometimes happens. They may exist in robust florid Children, without any detriment. Pain in the belly, frequent diarrhoea, voracious and depraved appetite or none at all, breath foetid, lips livid, complexion pale, frequent starting and grinding of the teeth, picking the nose, repeated headache, dry cough (very common) convulsive twitchings and slow fever are all attendants on the presence of ~~few~~ worms. No one of them is sufficient to indicate the presence of the disease; several must exist.

Remedies. In the treatment of these diseases, calomel occupies the first place; it is by far the most powerful and certain remedy belonging to the class - It must be given largely, exhibit a large dose over night, and purge it off in the morning with Castor oil, Rhubarb &c. If the first dose should not have the desired effect, repeat it every other night for a week if necessary - In this way the worms either become destroyed or enfeebled, so that they are rendered capable of being expelled by purges. Next to calomel stands Polypodium Helix Mads or male fern - This medicine as a remedy in Tape worm is as old as the time of Galen - Too much has been said of its virtues to admit of a doubt of its genuine, tho' from my own experience, I should rate it low - The dose is from 1 to ʒiij - A purge is to be given afterwards - The fern is the basis of Madame Meffers Nostrum, the nature of which was developed by an extravagant premium from Louis XV: in this suitable to Iruca only -

Country we have many species, and perhaps as good

Spigelia Marylandica or Indian pink root, by some called Carolina pink root, by others Maryland. This is an indigenous plant, and grows very abundantly in the Southern States. It is a powerful Anthelmintic, and peculiarly adapted to the Lumbriæ - It is used all over the World, and is universally allowed the most rank to Calomel -

The' every part is endowed with active properties yet the root is principally employed. It is given either in powder or infusion - The dose of the first is 10 or 15 grains on an empty stomach, two or three times a day; it is however much better to exhibit it in infusion, prepared thus -

Rf. Roused root $\frac{zj}{i}$

Aqua Font: $\mathfrak{lb}ss$

Let it simmer over the fire, in a tea pot - The dose is 2 table spoon fulls - A train of numerous symptoms is apt to succeed its administration - This has been ascribed by some to the substitution of other plants which resembles it by the Apothecaries - I believe this notion however to be incorrect - Administered largely it is powerful narcotic poison, and to this

I believe it owes its Diemefuge qualities - Others
 ascribe them to its purgative qualities, and
 accordingly exhibit auxiliary Cathartics -
 The practice I conceive rob it of much of its efficacy,
 by hurrying it thro' the intestines too rapidly - It
 is also good in the slow remittent fevers of Children
 For this information we are indebted to Doctor Gar-
 diner of South Carolina who first used it - This
 practice has been extensively ~~and~~ adopted and its
 utility fully confirmed - The nervous diseases
 which it excites are said to be corrected or preven-
 ted by Surfantaria - I have never tried it, but
 it is recommended by the best authority - The
 root of the plant is always to be used, as the other
 part is comparatively feeble and inert - The
 Apothecaries often blend with the root, a good
 deal of the stem and leaves, and to this practice,
 its loss of reputation may often be ascribed -
 Always bruise the root when you prepare
 it, as its virtues are thereby much increased -

Helleborus Feticus is a native of our own Country, and grows likewise abundantly in Europe. The stalk is about 3 feet long, the leaves are of a deep green colour, and the flowers of the same, appearing ^{about} about May, with purple edges; the odour is flatid, taste nauseous and bitter. It will act both as a Cathartic and emetic, and is a very powerfully antispasmodic. The adult dose is from 10 to 15 grains of the ^{dried} leaves, ~~or~~ finely powdered, repeated several nights in succession. Tho' I never used it, yet I repose much confidence in its efficacy. The writers abroad and the Physicians of this City, extol it very highly. In combination with a small quantity of Ethiops Mineral, it constitutes De Witt's celebrated vermifuge nostrum. This Quack medicine some years ago, had an astonishing reputation. Much caution is necessary in the use of this article, as it is poisonous, and extremely dangerous; several cases of death are on record, from its employment. Besides a remedy for worms, it has been said -

to be serviceable in some Asthmatic and
 Hypochondriac Affections.

Melia Azedarach - Pride of China - It is
 also called by other names in different Countries
 as poison berry tree, from its poisoning birds;
 Tallow tree, from candles being made of the
 oil of the berries in the Indies - It grows abund-
 -antly in the Southern States - It is denied
 by Naturalists to be a native of the New World;
 at least it has become naturalized and flour-
 ished with perfect vigour — — — — —
 It is preferred by some of our Southern pro-
 ventioners, to any other article as an antispasmodic.
 It is exhibited either in substance, or in a ^{strong} sat-
 urated decoction; which last is the best —
 About $\frac{z}{15}$ of the bark taken from fresh
 root, is boiled in a quart of water till it
 acquires the colour of strong coffee or to a pint.
 ; Of this, from $\frac{z}{3}$ to $\frac{z}{1}$ may be given every
 two or three hours till it operates — — — — —
 A tea cup full several mornings in success

is the usual way of giving it - It is best suited to the *Lumbrici* - Great caution is necessary in its use; it is a deadly narcotic poison producing often a distressing train of nervous affections; and when given too largely, even producing Death -

Chenopodium Anthelminticum or Jerusalem Oak - This plant grows every where in the U. S., every part is used; the expressed juice is often employed - A table spoon full morning and night on an empty stomach - The seeds also are very commonly used in the same dose, and may be very conveniently exhibited in molasses &c. My own experience has taught me that this as an anthelmintic stands next to the *Mesquite* Medicines. How far it is serviceable in any other species than *Lumbrici*, I cannot say -

The oil is held by some to be the best preparation I once thought very highly of it, but have changed my sentiments; the strong recommendation, however, by which it is backed, deserves respect. The dose is 5 or 6 drops twice a day - after three

days, continuance, lay it aside, and give
 Calomel; if this fails, repeat it - It might
 be exhibited, I believe, to twice the quantity
 mentioned - The employment of this article is
 very much diminished on account of its highly
 offensive odour, and which it is extremely
 difficult to remove. The medicines which I
 have hitherto spoken of, are applicable only
 or principally to the Lumbrici - next comes
 removal of Ascarides. These as before observed
 occupy the rectum, or lower portion of the intes-
 tinal canal - Their existence is indicated by
 itching at the Anus; great irritation at times
 , which is increased by lying down, causing
 loss of sleep &c - Sometimes the fundament
 is exceedingly swelled &c - Besides these
 all the common symptoms of worms attend
 They are very apt, when disturbed, to fall out in
 bed, or to come away entangled with the faeces.
 There is but one general internal remedy; Cal-
 omel &c, or combined with Aloes. Injections are

the best remedies, as they either mechanically wash them out or destroy them. An excellent injection is composed of Aloes & water ζ XXVI once or twice a day. Besides this; Olive Oil, lime water, infusion of Tobacco, Solution of Asafoetida, and common salt, are all good; the last is a powerful remedy, combined with Aloes, it is the very best: After the injections, give an active purge, either of Oil or calomel - By the injection they are killed or disturbed, and by the oil or calomel they are expelled — " — " — "

Tenia. The symptoms, which characterize this species are very obscure; and they are the most difficult of expulsion - The surest symptom is a continual griping or gnawing about the pit of the stomach —

Mercury is I believe the best remedy, and yet is apt to fail - In two cases it completely failed in my hands: the best preparation is common Sublimate in Solution; the dose 1 grain: Next to it stands the

Polypodium Helix Mas (see page 161) —
Dolichos Pruriens or Cowhage — This
 is adapted to every kind of worm — The
 leaves, or spicula which grow upon the pods,
 are used; they act mechanically by pricking
 , and thus expelling the worm — At first
 view it would seem that these spicula
 would also irritate the intestines; experi-
 ence, however, prove the contrary to be the
 fact — The dose is a table spoon full —
 The spicula are scraped off from the
 surface of the pod, and stewed into
 Mucilage or Syrup — —
 Besides these, other remedies have been
 advanced, as Blue Vitriol, Arsenic, Gin,
 and recently Oil of Turpentine, which is the
 only one, whose virtues have been sufficiently
 tested — It was introduced about 2 years
 ago in the treatment of Tinea — The Journals
 of Europe contain many cases in which
 it was used — The dose must be exend.

ingly large (Dr. Chapman has read several from the Eclectic Repository, in which it was tried) & it was generally given at a dose — I would advise you to commence with ʒr table spoon full, which you may increase to ʒij with perfect safety — I have known it taken, and ~~no~~ no more effect produced than if so much brandy was swallowed. As yet I have spoken only of the means of destroying worms, it now remains to take some view of the remedies calculated to prevent their reproduction. I before mentioned that their generation and nourishment seemed to depend on a feeble and debilitated condition of the digestive organs — The bitter ~~or~~ tonics then may be beneficially employed: the preparations of Iron are by far the best, the most valuable of which is the Rubigo Ferri — ...

End of Anthelmintics

Diaphoretics — 1816

Let me now, Gentlemen, to call your attention to that class of medicines, which promote a discharge from the surface of the body; the class is highly important and susceptible of the most varied and extensive application in disease.

The term diaphoretic, in the sense of the school, is restricted to those means, which increase the natural exhalation of the skin. When this is carried so far as to be condensed on the surface, it forms sweat, and the remedies producing it are named sudorifics. There is, I believe no good foundation for this classification, as those different results arise entirely from a difference in the power of medicines, and the circumstances under which they are administered. I shall therefore call them all ~~excretory~~ Diaphoretics. Their effect is produced either by a direct application to the surface or by indirectly augmenting the force of the general

circulation - Exhalation is, however, often entirely suppressed by a constriction on the Surface; hence Diaphoretics are divided into three kinds; 1st. Such as invigorate the exhalants, thro' the general circulation, as Opium, Vol: Alkali &c - 2nd Those which do it by an immediate application to the Surface, as Warmth, variously applied - 3rd Those which overcome the constriction on the surface, as Antimonial &c - - - They all, however, reduce morbid action, and so far have one united Character - The vigour of the heart and arteries is diminished by the quantity of serum discharged; the body is found to weigh less after diaphoresis - 2nd By the increased quantity of blood, and excitement in Capillary Vessels - 3rd By overcoming the constriction on the surface, which operates as an indirect stimulus to the heart and Arteries - Seeing that this class of remedies possesses such extensive powers in the cure of disease, I will lay down some general rules

, to be observed in their administration —

1st When we wish to obtain the effects of diaphoretics, it is necessary to confine the patient to bed. 2nd To keep an attentive eye on the pulse and temperature of the body; if the one is very vigorous, and the other proportionally high, depletion must precede. The temperature must not be beyond 108° of Fahrenheit — When these circumstances exist, sweating cannot be induced, or is at least partial and injurious — 3rd Give diluent drinks, unless they produce nausea, which they are very apt to do — After giving antimonials, wait some time before using them, and let them be adapted to the temperature of the body, in an inverse ratio — 4th Have the patient's linen and bed clothes often changed — Prill is physically injurious and the moral impression highly injurious. It has said, that no one feels like a gentleman unless he has ~~been~~ a

clean shirt on; how this may be, I will not
 pretend to assert, but a great deal of comfort
 always attends it. 5th Guard against any sudden
 suppression of perspiration; neglect of this is com-
 monly dangerous - 6th Avoid fringing as much
 as possible - 7th As the action of the kidneys and
 exhalents, exist inversely, to the sum of their
 increments, it becomes necessary to abstain from
 every thing which produces diuresis - 8th In
 Chronic Rheumatism, and when a continual
 perspiration is desired, flannel should be sub-
 stituted for linen shirts - This is a highly
 important observation, and should always
 be attended to in practice, as a uniform and
 long continued discharge cannot be effected
 without it - The Older practitioners used them
 in every case; but in Acute febrile diseases it is
 injurious; hence change of linen is extremely
 refreshing, and very much relieves the restle-
 ssness, inquietude, and irritation incident
 to them - Having premised these general

remarks, let us meet easily their application
 into practice - When judiciously employed,
 they are universally serviceable - They
 determine to the surface, promote an equal
 distribution of blood, remove or lessen con-
 gestions, overcome constrictions, and accelerate
 cuticular absorption; they are the most rea-
 son remedies in use - The vulgar resort
 to them under all circumstances of disease as
 their Penates - This crude and injurious
 practice has aspired beyond the vulgar
 sphere of life, and infected the votaries of
 our art. Medicines so powerful and discrimi-
 native in their ~~use~~ operations, should not be
 trifled with, nor indiscriminately used -
 They may do immediate damage, or lay the
 foundation of a varied series of remote evils -
Feveres. The paroxysms of both remittents and
 intermittents are often terminated by spon-
 taneous sweating. This fact being no-
 ticed, practitioners soon began to imitate

nature - Diuretics are also used to prevent their
 recurrence - The dryness and paleness which exists
 , denoting constriction, and impeded circulation
 seems to call for them. They have accordingly
 been employed, and with success - Their utility
 here, has been confirmed by the most extensive
 and diversified practice; their operation then
 may be both curative and preventive; they
 conduct a paroxysm of intermittent fever,
 when formed, to a natural crisis - and
 prevent its return by supporting the tone
 of the extreme vessels, and destroying that
 chain of associative actions on which its peri-
 odical recurrence depends. Different remedies
 however, are required in the two cases - In the
 first, cooling drinks, saline Medicines &c -
 ; in the second Stimulants are called for, as
 Opium, warm drinks &c. In every species of
 continued fever, diaphoretics, with a proper
 regard to time and condition, may be
 highly advantageous - In former times,

when the humoral pathology swayed the sceptre of our art, it was the practice to exhibit sudorifics in all fevers, in order to produce a concoction and expulsion of the morbid matter (in the idle part of the day) thro' the pores; patients were accordingly confined to close rooms, and tortured with highly stimulant remedies to make them sweat — The Garies of Sydenham scorned its Eagle eye thro' the mists which obscured this venereal, but absurd and ridiculous practice, and by his intrepidity and perseverance, at length compelled it to quit the field of its previous triumph. In acute and inflammatory complaints, every symptom was necessarily aggravated; dangerous, and often fatal determination to particular parts, must have resulted from the employment of the violent sudorifics; as the head, breast, abdomen &c. A profuse sweat, was indeed, ultimately produced

, but the malignity of the disease was always increased. It is now laid down a general maxim, that sudorifics are not to be used, till Venesection or purging has gone before. Exhibited now either a cure or mitigation will be effected. Cordials and Alexipharmics (as they are called) are now universally abandoned, and mild diaphoretics, and cooling regimen^{8c} are resorted to. In all inflammatory fevers, after Antiseptic action has been reduced, their propriety has been fully established; the mild, however, must be used. We must rather solicit a sweat, than forcibly obtain one. They are also called in these low fevers termed Typhus. Caution, in those cases however must attend their administration. It is now a maxim very generally received, that in Typhus Gravior and Mitior, sudorifics should be preceded by a purge and cold affusion to the surface. As yet, I have seen but a few cases of this species of fever: they are very prevalent in Europe, but I believe are rarely to be met

with in this Country - I am told, it once
 prevailed here, but gave way to our modern
 Epidemic (yellow fever) A new disease, how-
 -ever, of the Typhus Type has lately reared
 its head, and depopulated some of the
 fairest sections of our Country - During the last
 winter and spring it assumed the aspect
 of an Epidemic and still survives in a
 sporadic form, It is not my intention to
 enlarge on the Character and treatment
 of this formidable malady; but I hope
 that a brief digression in relation to it,
 will be allowed me, on the ground of its
 momentous weight, and the extensive se-
 parance which I have acquired - To its
 general history belongs the detail of its
 treatment; I shall, however, confine my-
 self to a brief narrative of such circumstances,
 as generally grew out of my own observation
 and practice. This disease is a perfect
Putres (the Doctor here entered into a most

eloquent detail of its perplexed and multiplied forms in which it was impossible to follow him with the pen. Having finished his gloomy and masterly picture, he proceeded. How shall we designate this extraordinary disease. My own information will not allow me to pronounce a definitive answer. Tho' I've seen much, still I am not possessed of adequate information. One thing is certain, that it does participate in the nature of active inflammation, nor does it belong to any species hitherto described. It belongs, however to the order of Typhus. The inflammation which is entirely topical, is of an Erysipellatous kind (appearances of dysentery were here detailed). — Treatment. Every species of depletion is here cautiously to be abstained from. V. S., purging & vomiting; the lancet is now universally discarded now in the treatment in this City. The bowels may be opened once or so, if demanded, by a gentle laxative; but purging must be studiously avoided. When the disease

first made its appearance here, two modes of
 practice divided the sentiments of practitioners:
 The one set gave ab initio, the most active
 and diffusible excitants, as Vol: Alkale, Campbr:
Wine &c: The other set had recourse at
 first to copious sweating - I have the
 most ample opportunities of comparing the
 respective advantages of these very different
 modes of practice, and am unequivocally in-
 clined to the latter. This mode is the pre-
 vailing sentiment at present - Every Physi-
 cian is now convinced of the efficacious re-
 sults of an early and steady perspiration -
 No matter how the disease is ushered in,
 immediate recourse should be had to the
 most powerful means of promoting perspi-
 ration and when induced, should be kept
 up till, the symptoms are reduced - The
Dovers powder, aided by strong wine whey
 , together with warm applications (as
liniments) to the lower extremities, is the

best remedy - When this is speedily and effectually done, a recovery is very certain. Blisters to the topical affections (if any exist) are indispensable; and they must be large enough to cover its whole extent - If called late in the disease, it is necessary to combine powerful excitants; the Vol: alkali is ~~now~~ excellent, this almost said our only anchor of hope - The Dover's powder must be given liberally, from 5 to 10 grains according to circumstances, every two hours - If the pulse sinks, powerful vesicating applications to the wrists, ankles, thighs, &c. Hartshorn's liniment of spirits of Turpentine with Cantharides answers very well - Such is the brief and necessarily imperfect account which I have drawn from the immediate field of my own practice - This formidable and unprecedented fever first made its appearance about 6 years ago - It took its ~~vie~~ rise in the remotest corners of the Eastern States; the Theatre of its dolerious and tragic operations has been

ever since enlarging - Last Spring it made its way to the bosom of this City, and in the progress of its career has swept off one the brightest ornaments of this school, and of his profession, and produced too many cases of recent lamentation, not to be severely felt by us all - Before I conclude let me intreat you all, in the spirit of friendship, always to embrace the precautions advised - Should you unfortunately become the subject of this pernicious disease, I assure you, I am always ready to lend you my services with all the zeal of affection, and the feelings of deep solicitude and interest in your welfare - " — "

Besides the new species of Typhus I spoke of yesterday there is another form which has hitherto escaped general notice, at least I have never seen ~~an~~ mention made of it. It is produced by the long continued action of Cold, and affords a happy

specimen of the effete incident to a low and continued temperature - The cases which I have seen, prevailed among the paupers, brought into the Almshouse - I have seen them brought in, in a complete state of torpidity, with loss or imperfect voice, pulse feeble and imperfect, great debility and prostration of the vital functions; resembling, in short, very much the hibernation of Animals; here life must be roused by the use of strong stimulant laudanum; the warm bath is the best to commence with; if not at hand, make use of cordials internally, and warm bricks externally - It is generally very difficult by any means to draw off the lethargy of the system - When at length, this condition is removed, the patient then labours under a Typhoid Fever, very similar to the Typhoid Gravium of the schools; the skin is hot and dry, pulse quick, contracted and small, tongue furred &c. These are known obstinate chronic cases, cured by

keeping up a steady uniform and
 moderate determination to the skin by
 flannels &c. It is now about half a cen-
 tury since Dr Aikenside (the celebrated
 poet & physician) promulgated his opinion
 of Dysentery: his views have since been
 embraced by practitioners of the highest
 standing, especially Richman, this illustrious
 practitioner, believed that it was wholly
 a catarrhal or rheumatic affection of the
 large intestines; he treated it with a
 preparation of Opium and Spices: simi-
 lar to the Dover's powder. Without giving
 an ungrateful assent to the corruptions of this
 theory - I have no hesitation in recommen-
 ding the practice, which was pursued -
 We certainly purge too much in bowel
 affections - Conformably to the Humoral Pat-
 hology relative to a supposed ~~irritant~~
 matter in the intestinal canal, evacuations
 by purging has been pushed too far -

Continued purging produces the very same symptoms, they are intended to remove - Accordingly, I prescribe a compound, calculated to allay both the existing irritation and produce relaxation. To this effect $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of opium and 2 grains of Spue: repeated every two hours, has the best effect - When cases are very much protracted, anodyne injections are very important; 4 or 5 teaspoon fulls of Laudanum, enveloped in starch or some other mucilaginous matter, may be injected in the course of twenty four hours - In Cholera Morbus or the summer complaint, (as it is called here) I have pursued the same practice, and with equal success - This disease which has been ranked among the dysenteria of our art, from its great fatality among Children, has derived its horror entirely & entirely from the misguided practice, which has been generally adapted in its treatment - What else could we expect from long and continued purging, but the dissolution of the tender frame of an

Infant. My practice is very simple; After a limited purging as in Dysentery, I prescribe an anodyne injection or administer Eutectaceous Sudorifics with anodyne in them — lastly, I employ *Tonics*; for this purpose, the root of the blackberry or dewberry, I conceive to be the best article we can use — It is now about 6 or 7 years since I first used it; I gave it to my own infant (after she had unwillingly passed thro' the hand of the first Physicians of this City) with the happiest effect — I have since used it in an hundred cases, and with equal advantage — In a complaint so diversified, you may of course calculate on failures, but I will venture to affirm that it will oftener succeed than any other remedy — It is prepared as follows Take a hand full of the root, fresh dug up and washed and dried; put it into a tea-spoonful with one pint of water, and let it simmer till reduced one-third — Of this

a desert spoon full over two or three hours is to be given to a child a year old. It is a pleasant aromatic medicine and a powerfully astringent. I have known it to bind up the bowels so effectually as to require a laxative soon after its use —

Diarrhoea Senilis. Our remedy is peculiarly adapted to this complaint — As yet I have spoken only of the acute forms of intestinal disorders — Chronic Dysentery is a very difficult complaint and not sufficiently attended to; frequently after an acute attack the bowels are left in a very tender state, disturbed by the slightest causes, the evacuations small in quantity, little appetite and bad digestion, surface cold and dry, face pale and shrivelled; here the circulation is very much confined to the larger vessels — The dovers powder administered with the usual attendants to keep up a mild and constant diaphoresis — In Chronic or protracted Cholera and Diarrhoea with vitiated liver —

or Chylopoetic obstructions, add $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Calomet to the Dover's powder — ..

It is highly important in every bowel complaint to attend to the state of the surface; the state of their respective excitement is inverse; the tone and energy of the surface must be maintained by blisters, flannels &c — In most of the Phlegmias, diaphoretics are indicated — In Acute Rheumatism, saline and antimonials are to be used — If the system be above the sweating point, reduce it; Cold to the surface is here called for, but there are cases which forbid its application, such is Rheumatism — Why it should be an exception, is hard to say, but that such is the fact, is undeniable — Everyone must acknowledge the utility of mild Diaphoretics here — Calomet will often aid the Dover's powder; Cicuta may be often substituted for Spargan: 10 or 12 grains a day, also the extract of Lobelia — In confirmed Chronic

cases, you must use the most ~~extraordinary~~ extraordinary stimulating ~~sudorifics~~ sudorifics, as Vol: Alkali, Gum Guaiacum &c, but above all Savin - The treatment of its associate Gout, is a source of abundant disputation - The humoral pathology regarded it as the Offspring of morbid matter, which was to be discharged through the pores; here sudorifics were liberally employed - As an auxiliary the sudorific plan may be very serviceably employed - It stands next to purging; these two modes are indeed indicated by nature, whose wise and beneficent exertions should always be carefully marked - Spontaneous cures are often the result of profuse sweats in Diarrhoea - Besides the diseases already mentioned, a variety of others still remain, all of which require diaphoresis - Among these, Diabetes is especially noticed - Cases are not wanting to prove their efficacy - With regard to the origin and seat of diabetes, two opinions exist; the one ascribes it to a derangement

of the urinary organs. the other refers it to a
 debilitated and imperfect state of the assimilating
 powers - Cullen espouses the latter theory -
 It has also been very ingeniously vindicated by
 others - My own opinion is that it depends upon
 a morbid condition of the stomach and more
 or less of Chylopoetic variation in other viscera
 by which the process of assimilation is der-
 angled - My belief is founded on the fol-
 lowing reasons. 1st From its originating com-
 monly in drunkards and debauchers, or in gas-
 tric derangement induced by other causes
 2nd Because a diet calculated to give vigour and
 tone to the digestive organs, is best adapted to it
 As animal food exclusively &c. 3rd Because
 a morbid condition of the stomach always
 attends. 4th Because dissections show no other
 affection of the kidneys than such as arise
 from secondary or sympathetic derange-
 ment. 5th From an inspection of diabetic
 cases, invariably showing chylopoetic disease.

, particularly a disordered liver - Doctor Meade described it to a morbid condition of that viscus. There are two kinds of Diabetes - The Diabetes Mellitus, which has the odour, odour, and taste of honey - 2nd Diabetes insipidus, which is colourless and insipid - I shall not enlarge upon the plan of treatment which has been recommended - Diaphoretics have been successfully employed; indeed this might be inferred from the condition of the skin and urinary secretion, when respectively excited - Increased exhalation you know has a tendency to diminish the secretion of urine - Besides this, the state of the surface points out the propriety of sudorifics; All Writers describe it as either dry, hot and parched, or cold, viscid and scaly; however excrements are diminished; the Antimonial-ks are very good, but Dovers powder is still better -

The last disease which I shall mention is Dropsy upon the principles just laid

down, they would hardly be expected
 to do any good here; but proofs are not
 wanting to demonstrate their efficacy.
 The practice was once very popular and
 has now again revived - I have followed
 and can confidently recommend it -
 It is peculiarly suited to those cases which
 are induced by intermittent and kept
 up by congestion - The pulse is tense and
 corded, surface dry and constricted &c -;
 have sudorifics by their centrifugal spur-
 action, relieve the viscera, restore tone to
 the surface, and give a due equilibrium
 to the circulation - In these cases a combin-
 ation of Opium, Hyosci: and Calomel, is
 the best sudorific - To the disease above
 detailed, I might add many more, but
 enough has been said to act as a guide in
 their general administration; the minute
 circumstances I must leave to the dis-
 cretion of your own observation & judgment

Particular Diaphoretics

These may be arranged, 1st as they act directly on the exhalents; 2nd as they act thro' the medium of the general circulation; 3^d as they promote relaxation - The first embraces heat, which may be employed either in ~~dry~~ dry or moist form. The ancients carried this remedy to a pitch of luxurious refinement - We have lost all their nicely adjusted gradations, and use it in a rude and imperfect state. The common and only way of using it now in the dry state, is with hot bricks or bottles filled with hot water to the feet, legs, thighs, and arm pits, to be aided by increased covering, and copious draughts of warm drinks, as tea of aromatic herbs, wine whey, hot spirited liquors &c - When a prompt and profuse perspiration is required, I seldom fail in this way. In some instances, as when there is local pain, apply a bag of coarse salt heated, over the affected part; being soft and flexible, it readily adopts itself to the

to the surface of the part, and is very comfortable to the patient - To these I would add hot snash; about a quart put into a bag and applied, I have often found it of infinite service - Moisture, by sprinkling the bricks with vinegar, and wrapping them in flannels, is also recommended - Of late Dr Semmings's apparatus has been used; In some instances it succeeds very well, but it requires much discrimination to designate those cases to which it is adapted; It is not a discovery of Semmings, but was invented upwards of 100 years ago by Fluctard a German Physician of Leipzig — " —

Of the Moist Mode. Immersion in warm water will very generally excite sweating - Baths are divided into tepid, warm, and hot; the first is lower than blood heat, and instead of promoting perspiration counteracts it, and produces chilliness (below 98°) - The warm bath is rather

above it, and well adapted to Catarrhs, Colds, certain fevers, forming stages of diseases &c. - But when a prompt and extensive effect is wished, use the hot bath of about 104° . This is suited to protracted Rheumatism, Atonia of the bowels with swelled joints, Chlorosis, Epilepsy, lingering stages of mania, torpor of the lymphatic and glandular systems, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia &c. The efficacy of the hot bath is very much increased, by adding salts, or ardent spirit, thus making a brine or gray bath - In using it, have an eye to the time of immersion, the temperature of the skin and the patient's strength. The warm bath may be used from an $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, to an hour; the hot from 10 to 15 minutes - When an immediate perspiration is required, rub the patient with hot flannels after he gets in bed for $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour or longer. This rarely fails to induce sweating. Though as I have already remarked, heat will generally produce sweating, still it fails at

times; may in some instances, it only re-
tards, as in the hot stage of Typhus and
Scarlatina; I mean the Typhus of Europe.
These are marked by dryness, constriction of
the surface &c. Cold alone will remove this
condition - This fact was first noticed by
Cullen, and has since been fully confirmed
, it has been little used in this Country -
It has been resorted to in some of our Aut-
umnal inflammatory complaints, but
not pushed as far as in Europe - I have
seen the shower bath and cold ablution
used to a great extent in the Hospitals of
Edinburgh, in the hot stage of Typhus and
Scarlatina - They rapidly reduce the tem-
perature of the skin, and excite perspira-
tion - They may be employed with ad-
vantage in all febrile diseases accompa-
nied with high temperature and dryness
of the surface - " " "

Relaxants. This Class does not embrace many articles, which exert a distant and sparse action. They are commonly purgatives and Emetics or compounds: All the Neutral Salts belong to this ~~Class~~ head, given alone or combined with antimonials — The following is a very good formula —

-ca Rx. Glauber Salts ℥i
Lemon Juice ℥ij
Tartar Emetic gr ij
Water — ℥iv misc

dose a table spoon full every hour — The nitrate of Potash has been long celebrated. I think it very doubtful whether it acts on the ~~relaxants~~ — It produces diaphoresis, probably, by a refrigerant action, reducing animal heat, and the force of the Circulation — Murrays has attempted an explanation on Chemical principles, ascribing its effects to the disengagement of oxygen — Antimonial Powder

Antimonial Powder { Rx. Nitre — ℥i
Calomel — gr 10
Emetic Tartar — gr i — Misc

divide into six powders, one to be taken
every 2 or 3 hours — — — — —

The ~~A~~ Rennes Mineral or golden sulphur
of antimony has acquired the ascendancy
in Europe, over all other preparations. The
dose is 5 or 6 grains — We labour under a
great mistake in the exhibition of these
medicines. Our doses should be larger, and
at shorter intervals than we are in the
habit of giving them — Under contrary
circumstances they are often feeble, tran-
sitory and fallacious — Spaer: when com-
bined with nitre, is the next in pow-
er — Its effect may be very much augmen-
ted by Opium — The Carbonate of Pot-
ash is mild and valuable — It may
be taken in simple solution, or in
the effervescent mixture

Rx. Salts of Tartar ℥ ss

Water — — ʒi viii

℥ ss; then add the Lemon juice or

~~very~~ vinegar, to be taken while in the state of effervescence - This is to be repeated every two or three hours - It checks bilious vomiting and excites gentle diaphoresis — .. — .

Simple Solution

Rf. water and lime juice aa ℥ij. Add salts of tart~~ar~~ till the effervescence ceases, then add ℥ij loaf sugar - This is a very pleasant draught, and may be ranked among the most active of the milder diaphoretics. It may be given every 1 or 2 hours, according to circumstances - Laudanum may be advantageously united — .. — .

Cold Water. This is as old as the time of Calomel in ardent spirits - It has the same effect internally as effusion has externally - It produces repose, and excites perspiration - It is best when there is great thirst, dry skin - It produces repose and excites perspiration. About a century ago, a book was written by one Hancock (a man of no great celebrity) on what he called the grand febrifuge - It was water exhibited at short

intervals. Its reputation however sunk it was again revived by Currie, and is now a very popular remedy in Europe - To conclude the subject of diaphoretics, it only remains to mention those which augment the force of the general circulation, and first of Opium. As this is a very powerful stimulant, it must be combined with other substances to temper its qualities. Spices: and the preparations of Antimony answer exceedingly well - It has thus, a powerful determination to the surface - Antimonial wine is mild and efficacious, but the first is better - Indeed in the whole circle of diaphoretics, I know of none equal to the Dover's powder -

Rf. Elaeos parv: - ℥ij

Spt: Nit: Dulcis - ℥i

Vinum Antim: ~~℥℥~~ qts

Aqua Pont: ℥i f℥t Haustus -

The fructus cloveri combines a stimulant with a relaxant effect. Thus constituted

other remedies of much less efficacy - I see, how-
 ever, by the European Journals, it is once more
 getting into practice and is deemed an excellent
 febrifuge. I have long used it and can recom-
 mend it with confidence. The dose is a table spoon-
 full every 2 or 3 hours. It is admirably adapted
 to break down and moderate a paroxysm of intermit-
 tent fever - It is neither very stimulating nor
 heating; it is cordial and grateful to the
 stomach, and is moreover cooling and laxative.
 The next article is an indigenous plant called the
Eupatorium Perfoliatum or Thoroughwort.
 This is unequivocally one of the best of our indigen-
 ous ~~plants~~ medicines. It is very active and diversified
 in its operation; of course adapted to a variety of disor-
 ders. It may be so managed as to vomit, purge, give
 tone or sweat; the last in a powerful degree, and
 in this view it is most valuable. It is an ani-
 mal plant, growing in Meadowland; it has a
 bushy white blossom; it is one or two feet high
 with a straight stem - Every part of it is in-

-duced with activity, but the blossom is the strongest
 Made into a strong infusion, it will seldom fail to
 sweat - It is highly useful in fever and other in-
 flammatory affections - In 1798 when the yellow
 fever raged in this City, and sweating was adop-
 -ted, this medicine held a conspicuous rank - It was
 the favorite remedy of the late Dr Rush: Both in
 his practice and since in my own, I have witnessed
 the most powerful sudorific effects from it; It has also
 been much used in New York - I am told by my friend
 Dr Hopack that he has witnessed the happiest effects
 from it - He has also used it in Intermitent fever
 with almost unexampled success - It may not be
 uninteresting to inform you that W. S. was abandon-
 ed in the year 1798 in the treatment of yellow fever
 even by Doctor Rush who was at one time so wedded
 to it. He had the candour to acknowledge his error
 and lead the van in the employment of sudorifics
 - The practice was imitated in New York, particu-
 larly by Doctor Hopack, who has borne witness
 to its success - It was treated as a gastric disease,

, and blisters to the pit of the stomach were used.

In Intermittents. I have not witnessed that efficacy which Hopack ascribed to it; but I have found it valuable and that too in cases of great obstinacy - In some places it has supplanted the Bark and has acquired the provincial title of ague weed - It is either suited to the paroxysm or the remission; by its sudorific power, it manages the first, and by displaying a tonic power - the latter - It must however be exhibited in different forms, to answer those different indications - To sweat give it in warm infusion; as a tonic, in cold decoction or substance - Let this direction be remembered - Besides the diseases I have mentioned, to which it is well suited - In the late Typhoid Fever, it has been used, I am creditably informed with decided advantage - Finding the ~~Dose~~ powder to answer every purpose, I have employed it - It is employed in some forms of dyspepsia, either as a stimulant or tonic - I know nothing of it

personally, but have evidence enough to justify a conviction of its utility — It is a very popular remedy among the Physicians of Massachusetts — It is warmly recommended by Doctor Barton in chronic cutaneous affections; its efficacy in those cases might, indeed, be inferred from its sudorific Character — These ^{are} all the diseases particularly marked, but surveying the diversified characters of the medicines, it is presumable that the number is much larger — I repeat that it is one of our most valuable native plants, and cannot be too sedulously regarded by you in practice — “ — “

Marrubian Vulgare or common horehound

This is a species of the same genus, In fact it is a very good diaphoretic and expectorant, and well adapted to Catarrhs, Colds &c There are other articles yet, which may be well classed under this head, as Gum ~~Arabic~~ Guaiacum, Mezerion, Sassa-parilla, Sassafras &c — I will make a few remarks on each — The Guaiacum is of three kinds, all natives of the West Indian Islands — The Guaiacum Officinale is best; both

The wood and gum are used in practice; it is for the most part a diaphoretic, uniting however, a diaphoretic and Cathartic and sometimes a diuretic power - It is a heating and powerful diaphoretic and well adapted to the second stage of Lues Venerea - In Gout and Rheumatism, it is of the greatest value - It once lost its reputation in Rheumatism by being given in too small quantities; a tea spoon full is too small - It is given in this City in substance and infusion - I use the Volatile Tincture; seldom or never the simple tincture - I generally give $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to an $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ on going to bed, with warmed drinks, as wine whey &c, to aid its operation - It is given in the same way in Atonic Gout, to guard the stomach -

Sapone Mercurio is a general evacuant as diuretic, diaphoretic, Cathartic - In Rheumatism, Gout, and 1st stage of syphilis it is given as the Glycerum — — — .

Sarsaparilla or Senilax Virginiana, may be used as the mezeon in the same diseases - Dose is ℥ij of the decoction in the twenty four hours - ..

Sassafras is used very much in the same mode and to meet the same indication as the preceding articles - It has, however, a decided advantage over all except Guaiacum - It is an essential ingredient in the Lisbon Diet drinks

Rf. <u>Sarsaparilla</u>	} aa ℥ij
<u>Sassafras</u>	
<u>Red Saunders</u>	
<u>Wood Guaiacum</u>	
<u>Mezeon</u>	— ℥i
<u>Coriander seeds</u>	— ℥vi misc

Put into 20 lbs water and boiled to 10 lbs - Strain and give half pint, 3, 4, 5, or 6 times in die psuedomela Juniperus Sabina. The cases of Rheumatism to which the Sabina is ~~also~~ adapted are all those attended with coldness of the surface, cold and clammy sweats, swelled joints, and languid circulation - I have given it with the greatest

advantage in the Alms House - Its sensible
 effects are a glow and heat ~~over~~ the body - In
 the low stage of Lues Venerea all the diapho-
retics are useful - This disease is always more
 easily cured in summer than in winter -
 in hot climates it is comparatively a mild
 disease - The European Physicians send their
 patients (in the low stages of the disease)
 into the mild climates of Italy and the
 South of France - The Doctor mentioned
 the case of a sailor who had been affected
 with an obstinate Chronic Rheumatism
 for 8 or 10 months and who was perfectly
 restored to health by the liberal use of the
 Sarsaparilla - He advises the continuance of
 it for some time — — — — —

End of Diaphoretics

Sialagoga

1st Mastication

2nd Mercury. This is the only real one in its ~~own~~ different preparations; it is active in 4 different preparations - 1st Trituration; 2nd With Sulphur; 3rd By Oxidation; 4th In combination with Acids - Pitula Hydrargyri - Triturated with conserve of roses, is as efficacious as the: Sub: Muriate is called the Blue pill - Plank's solution, with Gum Arabic; Mercury ℥i, Gum Arabic ℥iij, let the Mercury disappear, then give a ℥i a day - It is employed both internally and externally - I have used it used it equal success - It is best adapted to Venereal Sore throat it is then used as a gargle - A solution of Murias Hydrargyri possesses all its virtues and is much extolled — — —

Unguentum Hydrargyri Consisting, commonly, of Mercury 1 part, of Oxungen 2 parts - To expedite this tedious preparation, Take Hydrarg: Clean Rancid and a small quantity of the Put: Rhee: Where the symptoms are urgent ℥iij may be rubbed into the thighs every night. The effect of the friction may be promoted by wearing mercurial socks -

, and lying in blankets lined with the ointment as in the last stages of low continued fever.

In obstinate cases of Hydrophobia, Tetanus, and Hydrocephalus Internus — " — "

The only case of Hydrocephalus Internus I ever cured, was treated in this way. Doctor Chapman here mentioned the case of his own child cured of Hydrocephalus Internus, by the liberal use of the unguentum: Hyd: He rubbed and employed $9\frac{1}{2}$ lbs before Phalaris was produced then suddenly removed every thing which contained the mercury and removed the child to another room. The symptoms were relieved as soon as the mouth became affected, and the child was perfectly cured; but this is only to be done in desperate cases, as it might produce too violent irritation. We are often obliged to employ Hydraggras externally owing to an inevitable state of the stomach; and when applied in this is often inert — It will often exert the whole efficacy of the medicine in external applications — There is much

dispute about its mode of operation; some say that it is taken up by the absorbents, and assert that the exhalation is received by the lungs - Others affirm that the phenomena are produced by absorption - It is certain that the effluvia from mercurial frictions will cause salivation, as in Hospitals, those in the same ward with persons using frictions, have been salivated - If the effluvia be confined so that it cannot get to the Lungs, the patient will nevertheless be salivated - It; which must be affected by absorption - A cask of quicksilver, that lay in the hold of a ship, by its exhalation salivated nearly 500 seamen -

The following are the other preparations of Hydra:

Hydra: Calcinationem or red oxyd, has been prescribed in the dose of grs; but I think it too harsh a remedy -

The Hydra: Nitrum Rubrum is more active than the calcined; it is used externally in the form of an ointment -

Ox: Hydra: Cinereum is produced by adding to the solution of Mercury in Nitric Acid, the aqua Armonica until a precipitate is formed, then wash & dry - little used -

The Sub: Sulph: Hydra: or Turpith Mineral, is formed

by washing the Cyd: Sulph: in hot water - Used as
an emetic and stimulant -

The Calk: Hydra: Alba, formed by adding to a
solution of the Mur: Hydra: and Mur: Ammonia
the water of ammonia until a precipitate is
formed, which is the white calk of quicksilver.
Used in the form of an unguent. It is the basis
of a very celebrated ung: used in this City as
a remedy in the venereal affections - Formerly
prepared by Patty Bran -

℞. Calx: Hydra: alba - grs. ~~xx~~ 7

Nit: Polas: — ʒss

Glos: Sulph: — ʒi

Oxung: — — ʒij - M. for ung:

Murica Hydargyri - Dose gr $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ acts
suddenly - It promises to supersede the other
preparations in the treatment of venereal disease.
Pinson says that tho' it may affect the Mucous
; yet it will often fail to cure the primary
symptoms; he thinks it very useful as an

application to ulcers. He has made use of all the pre-
 parations and finds none equal to the Ung: Hydr:
 and Sub: Murate — In some cases Mercury
 be exhibited in doses as large as the system can
 bear, by anointing all over the body, as in various
 affections of the Liver, where the system is much
 affected. The Corrosive Mercur: of Mercury has been used
 in the form of pill, watery solution, and Alcohol so-
 lution. In the secondary forms of Syphilis, it has
 been supposed to do much good; even in the primary diseases,
 many use it — Lately it has been recommended as a valu-
 able remedy in Gonorrhoea; the mode recommended is
 Corros: Sublimate gr iij to be dissolved in ℥i of spirits
 of wine and one half taken going to bed, which pro-
 duces a salivation, that continues about one hour; the
 next day a dose of sulph: Soda is to be taken and at
 night the rest of the Corrosive sub: on the day follow-
 ing the same &c. I have never used it —
 In Acute Hepatitis R. P. and purging should be
 resorted to in the first stages — In ^{the} Chronic state,
 Mercury should be gradually introduced into the

system in combination with Opium -

In this state there may be stirrings or stirrings of the Liver, but the treatment is the same generally - a moderate salivation will cure, generally, when other remedies have failed -

In Cynancha Maligna. Sub: Subpt: Hyd: is used as an emetic, and the sub: Mer: as a purge - I should not think of salivation in this disease.

For Venerica Mews, the Muriate is undoubtedly the best form - In Cynancha Trachealis, some trust exclusively to the sub: Muriate. Hamilton says that when employed in time it generally cures - Give Tart: Antim: at short intervals, if this does not produce the desired effect, put the child into Balsamum Murea 10 or 12 minutes -

If the emetic does not operate, I resort to V. S., If the spasm does not yield, I try topical bleeding, sinapisms to the throat &c; should all fail, I depend on V. S. ad deliquium animi - I then give Calomel the largest doses, which carries off the remains of the disease - If any difficulty of breathing

remains, I give a doction of *Polygala Sena* — ..

In all ~~Acute~~ *Pneumonia Inflammations* Cal: is highly proper. In genuine *Pneumonia V.S.* should be pressed, and then small doses of Cal:

~~not~~ exhibited often, to cause salivation — *Spica: &*

Opium, *Squib* and Cal: are the best of all expectorants —

Dr. Baker of Geo: Town, said he ~~never~~ never bled but depended on Cal: for a cure — ..

Phthisis Pulmonalis. Radcliff introduced salivation as a remedy in the case of William, then King of England; it was ~~revived~~ revived by Dr. Rush; but it is a very fallacious remedy; I have used it in more than 100 cases and never effected a single cure from its use. In an extensive ulceration of the lungs, it never yet cured, but when it arises from a venereal taint or intermittent, salivation may be successful in those affected with Intermittents, a sallow jaundiced appearance is a symptom of incipient *Phthisis*. If it has arisen from *Pneumonia*, before ulceration has commenced, a salivation will effect a cure — In the *Phthisis* of Drunkards, it is

useful. In indurated Liver from intermittent fever
 also useful - In Fly drops it may be used alone
 or in combination with squills - It is useful
 in Abscess and Hydrothorax - In Fly drocephalus
In termis; the proximate cause of this dis-
 ease, is increased action in the blood vessels of
 the brain, hence the necessity of V. S. to remove
 it or allay it. If not subdued, produces
 the proximate effect of an effusion of Serum;
 and here Mercury should be given in the
 boldest manner - In Jacundia, a moderate
 salivation will often cure, when all other remedies
 have failed - In one case of ulcer of the tongue
 (resembling Cancer) I succeeded at last with
Cicuta, increased from small doses
 gradually to ʒiʒss. cont. with Merc. Hyd. qʒss - Diaphoretic
 Medicines are increased in power by a combination with
Hydrargyrum; the antemopials are increased in efficacy
 and be often given in this form to salivate, as in Rheu-
 matism - In Syphilitic Rheumatism most practitioners
 recommend Hgʒss. I believe this does much more

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rare than it is supposed, my opinion is that it results from
mercurial irritability, and should be treated by generous
diet, stimulating Diaphoretics & Tonics.

In bowel complaints, Hydragyre are most effectual -
In Colera Pictonum; Clark says doses of gr. 15, 20 or 30 generally
removed the disease; others recom. it given to salivate; they
are both useful but adapted to different stages of the disease;
purging breaks its force and sputation carries off the remains
of the disease. - I mentioned the treatment of Colera Pictonum
formerly. - In Dysentery in combination with Rheum, it forms
one of our best purgatives - Cleghorn generally gave gr. 6 to 8
Hydr with Spasm, this form will be most useful.

Bilious Colic is often accompanied with obstinate constipation
and Spasm of the bowels, and here Cal. & Opium are highly useful
this is now the usual practice. Clark salivated in these
cases, while Sydenham purged. Cal. to purge and Opium to
sweeten are highly useful. In Chronic Dysentery
Cal. given to salivate will often cure, when every thing else fails;
also in Chronic Diarrhea, if as is frequently the case, it arises
from an affection of the Liver.

In Neuroses. In Epilepsy it is said to mitigate its
violence; but I reject it; if the disease arises from any

effusion into the Ventricle²⁴⁹, it may do good -
In Dyspepsia and Hypochondriasis, one is generally the
effect of the other. Dyspepsia generally proceeds from some
visceral obstruction most frequently of the Liver; the stom-
ach in this case secretes a ~~ritated~~ gastric liquor -
A salivation ~~comb~~ with Mercury ~~comb~~ with Spicac, is
highly useful -

Pelance often results from an affection of the alimen-
tary canal; and here a salivation will be useful -
It is however most useful as a prophylaxis, yet nothing
but exertion can be relied on -

In Hydrophobia it has been used as a prophylaxis
In genuine Hydrophobia I have never seen or heard of a
case that was cured; I do not believe that the virus is
absorbed; the disease consists in a cessation of con-
vulsive motions resulting from sympathy with the
part affected - Excision will effectuate any time before
the appearance of the disease, and perhaps even after
the disease has come on it may sometimes arrest it -
Of its use in fever, with local determination, enough has
been said; it has become common to saturate in all forms
of fever; the Sympliciterodes of warm climates will

yield to it when freely given. ²²⁰ It has been used here, but
in warm climates the Lymphatic System is generally
affected; in our climate the Liver and Stomach are most
affected. We treat it generally by moderate bleeding at
first, then purging with mild cathartics, then antimo-
nials, Emetics & Blisters. The disease of Lanthard
is bilious; Mercury as a purge is therefore indispensable.
Salivation cannot always be proper, when the fever is in a
prostrated state, it may be proper.

In fever & ague, mercurial purges should be exhibited
as a preparatory to Tonics; but if the fever has been of long
continuance, a salivation must be resorted to.

Opium is next to Mercury in point of importance in the
Materia Medica. It grows in most climates and soils,
it is cultivated in England; it was originally from the
hence called Thebaicum. There are two kinds, the Turkey &
the East Indian; that from the Persians is the best.

Opium is obtained in different ways; some say the whole plant
is boiled and the liquor evaporated and allowed to inspissate.
The other mode is that usually pursued, of wounding the capsule
of the Papaver following the exudation to inspissate by the action
of the atmosphere; it is punctured when nearly arrived at maturity.

in growth - The Poppy seeds ² are used in emulsions - Its solutions are aqueous, vinous & vitreous. With regard to its action there has been much dispute, & particularly between Brown & Cullen - It produces increased or diminished action according to the quantity given - The indications are 1st to support and sustain action, 2^d to allay pain induce sleep and diminish sensibility & irritability - Wine is generally preferred to opium, because like it more diffusible more permanent and more nutritious -

Doct^r Hamiltons practice in long fevers, when appetite on the tongue and fauces, & petechiae on the body, with weak pulse, was to give small doses of Calo: which has the effect of stimulating the torpid intestines; sometimes Calo: should be combined with the Use of Carbonate of ammonia - Of those medicines which increase action, which are 1st Diffusible as Narcotics & antispasmodics, 2^d Permanent as Tonics & astringents

Narcotics are diffusible Stimuli
1st opium; for its history see Murray -
of its effect on the system 1st it increases the force of all

the mental & bodily functions. 2nd It induces indirect debility, which ends in sleep. 3rd In a very large dose it sinks the system at once without any previous elevation. 4th When we wish its stimulating effects, we should give it in small doses often repeated and gradually increased. 5th When we give it to allay pain, or lessen irritability, it should be given in large doses; in the same way it should be given to allay spasm, or to check profuse evacuations.

It may be used in Synocha, Synochus & Dilegium arising from opposite states of the system, as Synochus fortis & Typhus. The former better removed by M.S. the latter by opium - For Dilegium, restlessness, diarrhoea &c. are checked by opiates, for the latter more particularly.

The dose a table spoon full. Rj Crota ppl. ʒi
pro ac

℞. Thebaic gulls. I

Aqua Camom. ʒi ss

If necessary add, Tinct Hino ʒi - iij

The Alms House preparation & Dose for an adult
By Crota ppl. ʒi ss
Tinct Hino ʒi ss
Momm. Me. tofica ʒi ss
ol. Monsh ʒi ss
Aqua pura ʒi ss
a table spoon full from
4 to 8 times a day
pro re nata.

Its use in Fevers. # Typhocha. ²²³ Delirium in the first
stage of this fever is relieved by V.S. in the last stage it
is attended with excessive debility; here opium is indicated
to remove it & also delirium and obstinate unhelpfulness -
If diarrhoea supervene it is to be managed with by
Opela with opium; tremours & Subtultus lundinum, by
large doses of opium alone, or with Wine, Camphor or
Volatite Alkali - In intermittent fevers, in order to
prevent the recurrence of the paroxysm, it should be given
an hour before its accession - Lind's practice is very op-
posite; I have never imitated it because it is repugnant
to all acknowledged theories of its operation - The warm
climate where Lind practiced, and where patients were much
disposed to sweat, might justify its use and account for
its success - In inflamⁿ it is said to be improper whenever
V.S. is indicated, but this rule is liable to exceptions -
In active inflamⁿ it is hurtful; in Pneumonia if V.S. is not
premised it increases the difficulty of breathing; but in the
advanced stage when the cough is the urgent symptom, to
produce expectoration various formulae have been contri-
buted, as with Opicaz - Di. All cases of acute Pneumonia
are aggravated by the use of opium alone.

E: In cases of much irritability ²²⁴ accompanied with debility, it may be combined with Peruvian Bark. In hemorrhages it has been used; in active, it is doubtless hurtful, but in passive hemorrhages after depletion or original debility is highly useful. Dr Hamilton used it in uterine hemorrhages; it does good by removing irritability. This of very little use in hemoptoe; if used here it should be combined with Spicac.

Expectorant preparations of opium

Ry Nitric Acid ℥ij
Aqua Font ℥viij
Gum Ammon ℥ij
Laudanum q. s. m

Ry Ext: Glycyrra ℥ij
Vin: Antim: ℥i
Tinct: opii: Camph ℥ij
Aqua Font ℥iij

A table spoonful pro re nata. The dose a table spoon full pro re nata; instead of the liquorice Mimos; Melotica 3 ss.

Ry Sac Ammonon ℥viij	Ry Gum ammon ℥ij	Ry Oxy: Scillae ℥i
Nit: acid ℥ij	" Aqua Font ℥viij	Spts. Alb: Dulc ℥ss
Tinct: Thebaic: ℥ij	" Oxy: Scillae ℥i	Tinct: opii: Cam: ℥ss
dose a table spoonful	" Tinct: Thebaic q. s.	Vin: antim ℥i
		Aqua Font ℥iv

Adapted to cases where there is much stricture across the chest &c.

Antimony & Liguorice 225

Rj Ext: Glycerreza ℥ij

Vin: antim: ℥ij

Spl: til: Dule ℥ij

Tinct: opir: Camph: ℥ij

Aqua Font ℥ij

The dose a small
stable spoon full

Vel

Rj oyl: Scellae ℥ij

Tinct: opir: Camph: ℥ij

Vin: antim: ℥ij

Aqua Font ℥ij

In Rheumatism it is the custom to push the depleting
plan in the incipient stage, and then excite perspiration
to keep it up for the space of 24 or 36 hours -

D: To effect this purpose the pulv: Doveri is most adapted.
Cullen's direction for the administration of it, is of much im-
portance - ^{care} In Rheumatism attended with mo-
bidity, as in women, opium is of great consequence - In syphi-
litic Rheumatism comb. with Hyd: it has the happiest effects.
Gaub. Thallford no relief; the Celebrated Brown used it
with what effect is well known - In irregular Atonic Gaub,
it is indispensable; it sh^d be given in the largest doses; ℥ij of the

Tinct: Thebaic should be given ² In the course of a few hours with
Bot: Alkali, Ether, Ginger tea, Spiced wine, & hot today. It has
been used in hemorrhagy after the force of arterial action has
been reduced; it allay the irritability and mobility especially
which is so common to women - In the Nuroses, I am by no
means certain that it is useful - It has often been used in Tetan-
us, but even in the West Indies it is now rejected - In the few
cases cured by it ⁴ XXX Tinct: Thebaic were given in 2 1/2 hours,
and grs 170 of opium in 15 days - Even this quantity often
produced no effect - In Hydrophobia. This disease I
believe can only be cured by excision - I think no genuine
case was ever cured; its symptoms have been relieved - The
cases related by Dr Rush of the cures in the East Indies
are very doubtful as to correctness. In Chorea, I think
opium does harm, I would not use it - K: In Hysteria it
has been improperly used, it augments in this case, a pecu-
liar irritability - L: Epilepsy, it has been extolled, but
in this disease patients soon become dyspeptic; purges are
indicated and afterwards Tonics - Stimulants sometimes
do good - Topical bleeding should be practiced, when there
is a determination to the head - These two cases of Tetanus
were cured. Doctor Sydenham speaks boldly of opium in

Λ

2

L.

V.

the cure of Chorea &c. I have seen cases aggravated by it.
K: In hysteria opium has been highly extolled; it is inef-
fectual in producing a radical cure; 'tis palliative, & is
dangerous from the habitual necessity it leaves behind.

L: Epilepsy is a gastric disease, ~~or~~ directly or indirectly.
Emetics and purges are most useful, together with gen-
eral and topical bleedings. An Emetic often suspends a fit
when given at the first appearance of its premonitory symptoms.
In Mania as long as arterial action keeps up opium
should not be given; bleeding, blistering, cupping and pu-
ging are the proper remedies; after the action is reduced
opium will be highly useful. N: In Puerperal Mania
we should give large doses of opium with Camphor, even whilst
the action is considerable. In violent cases opium grs iij-iv
with camphor grs viij-x should be given every three hours, the
inflammⁿ soon subsides. Of the profluvia; formerly
Carbonas. & Monia. The worst diseases are unmanageable
without it, in every variety of febrile affections, some one form may
may be used but most in Neuroses. The state of fever in which
which it is indicated are not distinctly laid down. In some
cases of Typhus the inflammatory action is considerable; after
purges &c. must be given; but when subdeltus tendens to
delirium come on Vol. Alkali must be resorted to grs v may

given every 3 hours - I have given X grs, but I generally give it in
small doses at short intervals. This given in pill & liquid
form, I prefer the following. Rj Carb: Ammonioz: ʒi Dose a
Gum Arabic ʒij table spoon
Sag. alba ʒij full
Aqua ʒv

In P^{er}ipneural Mania or Mania a potu, opium & Camphor
are indispensable. The success of this practice in the Philad^a
Alms House is unprecedented & unparalleled; scarcely
one patient has been lost. It must be liberally administered
some give it before the paroxysm; if it does not break it, it
is said to suspend its force. I prefer administering the
Spt Mindereri or aqua dulcis ammonis preference to
the Pot: al kali -

Phlegmasia; in Britain it is used in acute Rheumatism;
this practice would not do here - I have used it in Chronic
Rheumatism, but it did no more than Guaiacum. In Pneu-
monia. This disease has shown its character here - Copious
bleeding was formerly indicated, but there is now an inter-
mittent Pleurisy that will not bear more than one bleeding
after which we resort to stimuli, often immediately. To relieve
& prevent its running into Typhus by early and copious evac-
uations, and by sweats for 24 hours giving at the same time

Bol. Alkali. This Pneumonia is very insidious in its attack, resembling Pneumonia notha. In Pneumonia with weak tremulous pulse, sparing expectoration, furred tongue & a little hot dry skin, *Bol. Alkali* does much good; these symptoms indicate the forming state of Typhus Pulmonalis, if it does not cure here it at least alleviates. In Measles, followed by cough it is highly extolled.

In Pyrosis. This is a disease of the alimentary canal. I have prescribed the exclusive use of a milk diet in this disease, I have Dyspepsia of Drunkards and impregnant women, the *Bol. Alkali* is useful. *Rp. Aqua Ammon ʒi* This restrains

Calceina Magnesia ʒi the morbid action in
Aqua Cinnamon ʒi the depraved
Aqua Font ʒvi Functions

In sick head ach, *Bol. Alkali* will afford instant relief. *In retrocedent Gout,* to prevent colic, cardialgia, indigestion & flatulency. *In Dysentery* given in small repeated doses it may relieve Tenesmus, griping and bloody stools, also in the Chronic Diarrhoea of Drunkards. It is employed in all the Neuroses. This however only palliative, this is disputed by very respectable men. *In Apoplexy* it is extolled by some, it may be of use if the disease arises from a certain malposition of the stomach.

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In Paralysis which proceeds from Rheumatism which very
nearly resembles genuine Paralysis, but is generally attended
with Rheumatic pains in cloudy weather. In bad condi-
tioned Scrophulous Ulcers, it may do much good. In the
bite of venomous reptiles, the East Indians have used it
both internally and externally.

Camphor. The *Laureus Camphora*, is
the proximate principle of Rosemary, sage, Sassafras and
many other plants of our country; it was until lately consid-
ered a sedative and cooling medicine, how this mistake
could have been made I am at a loss to conceive. Its effects
on insects, animals and the human system are so decided;
it is most certainly a powerful stimulant. It is useful in
all febrile cases approaching the Typhus action.

In Typhus Gravior and mitior, in combination with opium
it is our best remedy, but the fashion of the day has given the
preference to Doct. Kholi. They should both be used internally
and in succession. R. Pulv. Ipecac gr VI

R.
Gum opium VI
Camphor XXXm divided into
six powders, give one every 3 or 4 hours to keep a moisture
on the skin

K: Camphor is insoluble in ²³water; its finest preparations are formed by Alcohol, Essential oils, and milk. The latter I esteem very highly; it is strange this medicine could ever have been considered a sedative, when it is so manifest that small doses produce increase of excitement; large doses ⁱⁿ induce tremour, delirium, convulsions, and death as the other narcotics.

B: This preparation determines to the surface, removes delirium & subsides in a surprising manner & hence so efficacious in the destructive Typhoid Pneumonia of our country.

C In cases of Gangrene & Mortification give Camphor & pulv. Cinch: to support the strength of the patient - **C** This is the practice of German Physicians. Camphor and cinchona in combination have been highly extolled in obstinate intermissions. In indolent ulcers, internally, and externally, used, it is very efficacious. Scarlatina, Erysipelas and such affections it is unquestionably useful to promote the eruption. Boerhaave has said, the camphorated ointment would prevent the eruption in the small pox, and therefore might be used about the eyes to prevent an eruption on those parts and consequent blindness, this has not been realized. In the eruptive state of fever Camphor is often useful when there is little action in the system, especially to restore the action to the skin.

When the sum backward in its ³²appearance, or disposed to
retrocede - In Pneumonia & Rheumatism after R. J. Camph^r
in combination with nitre and Spicac will be found an
useful diaphoretic - Camphor being regarded formerly as
a sedative was used in the Phlegmasia of Hoffmann -
This certainly highly useful in Pneumonia after action is
properly reduced - In puerperal fever, This I believe com-
mences in an irritation of the uterus in parturition and extends
by sympathy to other parts. As long as the inflammation
is confined to the uterus and abdominal viscera, it is
manageable, but as soon as it attacks the peritoneum,
a new set of symptoms very difficult to manage - My experi-
ence teaches me that N. S. is of no use; Emetics, Spicac, Camph^r,
Opium are the proper remedies - In Epilepsy the Camphor
may be useful combined with Flores Lini - If the pulse
in the inflam stage of the disease is small, quick and tense,
extreme gastric distress, vomiting of dark matter, cold
extremities, & haggard distorted countenance - Dissection
shows erysipelatous inflammation of the peritoneum and ab-
dominal viscera - This disease has been badly understood
and in most cases empirically treated - In the first stage
N. S. is required - I place the highest and principal reliance
on Emetics, Plasters, Camphor, Spicac &c -

In Chorea & Hydrophobia ^{23, 3} Some recommend Camphor.
I do not oppose it -

Gonorrhoea - R Gum Camph grs X - XII
Opium grs ij at a dose -

Fluxus Alterius or Nymphomania. The cases of this
disease generally require ~~at first~~. These patients have
Gonorrhoea & can only be cured by inducing this discharge.
This should always be remembered by the young practitioner -

Camphor has been recommended to remove the stranguity from
Cantharides, the fact is certain that in large doses it induces
the same disease, as appeared in the case of M^r. Pernet
Student of Med; which was removed by the use of Spermato-
seum Opium. In painful or obstinate Gonorrhoea for an
injection - R Opium grs ij

Camph^r grs VI - VII

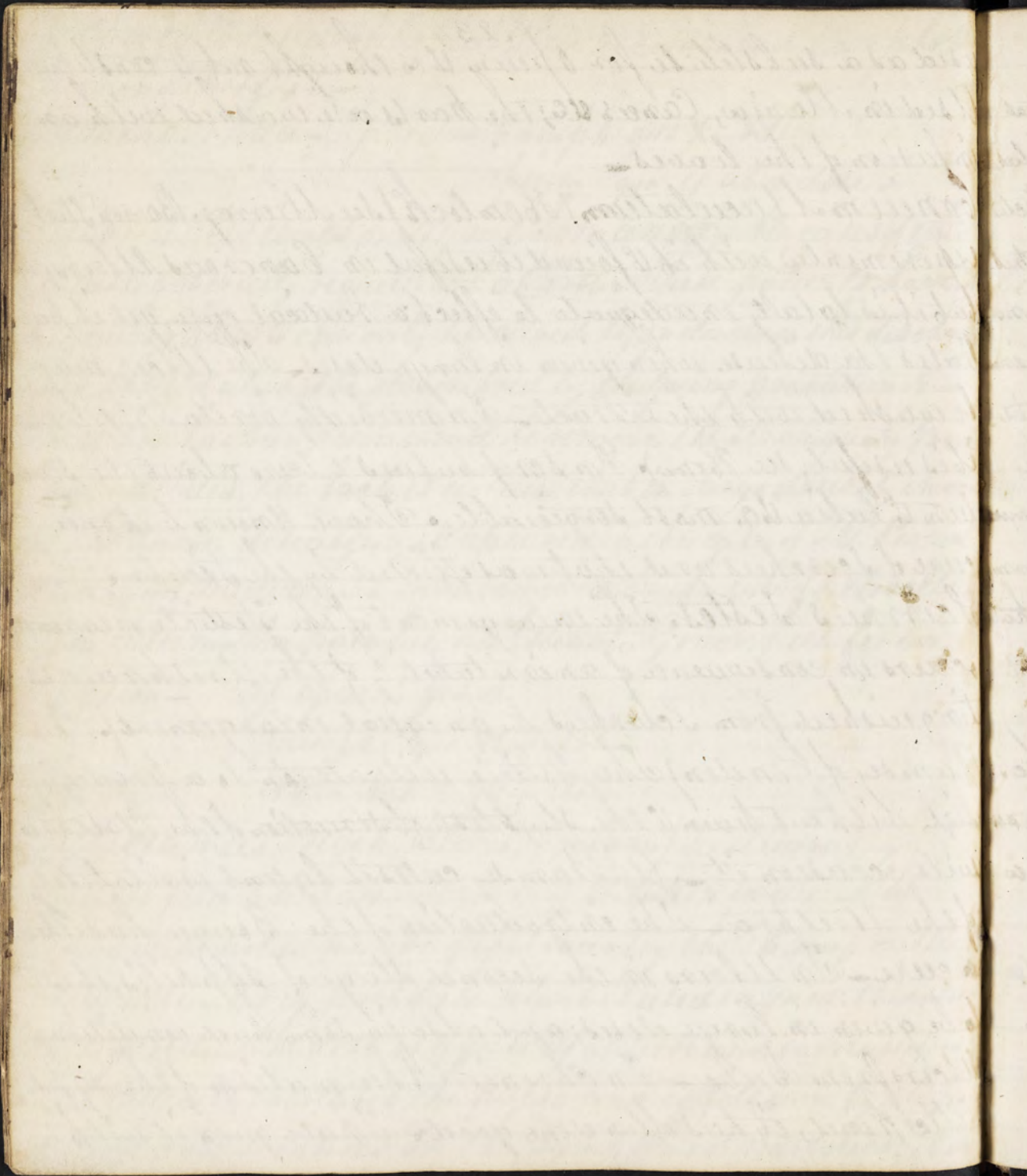
Aqua cont^a Zij - iij

Uosceamus niger [Black Henbane] See Murray
The dose from 2 to 3 grs - 30 grs may be taken in die. The
Henbane is not a native of this country, tho' it may culti-
vated here. Every part of the plant is used in Med; the extract
is preferred. The dose is ij grs to iij at first and increased -
Like opium it increases the pulse and is followed by sleep.
A large dose occasions all the symptoms of narcotics; it is

used as a substitute for opium. ²³⁴ It is thought not to constipate.
Used in Mania, Cancer &c; the parts are washed with an
infusion of the leaves.

Conium Maculatum Hemlock / see Murray. Barron & others
experimented with it. It found it useful in Cancerous Ulcers;
but it is so lately inadequate to effect a radical cure, yet it pal-
liates the disease when given in large doses. The Ulcer may
be washed with the extract. In morbidly irritable Ulcers
it is useful, see Home. In Scrophulous Ulcers about the Scro-
tum & Labia &c. most serviceable. I have known but one
cure of Scirrhus and that was effected by the *Sicuta*.

Scirrhus Testes. The enlargement of the Testicle frequently
occurs in consequence of an irritability of the *Urethra* dis-
tinguished from Scrophulous by an equal enlargement (see
Ramsey of London) The testicle with ataxia is a prodigious
size without pain & the slightest obstruction of the *Urethra*
will occasion it. Mr. Ramsey cures it latent irritability
of the *Urethra*. The introduction of the Bougie has effected
a cure. In Ulcers in the second stage of Syphilis, it is
to be given in large doses; and also in some bad conditioned
Ulcers from Bubo. In chronic Rheumatism of the syphi-
litic kind, it has often done good. I have given it with



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Mercurial preparations; they spread and allay pain.
 In *Phthisis Pulmonalis*. The symptoms are palliated
 by a mucilaginous mixture, with sicula in the place
 of opium, it is less stimulating and is said to have effect
 cures. In *Asthma* of the Spasmodic kind, & some types
 of pertussis, it has been serviceable. In *Jaundice* and
 spasm of the biliary duct. The *Thermopsis* is not indigenous
 all parts are used in medicines; the leaves are most active.
 Elix: is formed from the juice of the leave and this is the
 part most in use. Sometimes obstinate diseases of the
 mouth and tongue are cured by the use of the cicuta in the form
 of a gargle taken internally. M^r. Pearson is of opinion the
 cicuta cannot be depended upon in *Lues Venerea*, but
 he thinks it may be used with great advantage in many
 spreading and superficial sores consequent to Syphilis.
 I have found it of considerable utility in some of the cutaneous
 diseases as *Leprosy* &c. In *Elephantiasis*, which is a
 species of *Leprosy*, it has done much good.
 A combination of the corrosive sublimate and sicula
 is of considerable utility in the Herpetic affections.

Rp Ext. Cicuta	℥ij
Pulv. Rhei	℥i
Gum Ammonia	℥i
Sapo Costet	℥ss m

it. Pullula No 50. Dose 2. tr die -

In Hepatitis, I have found it useful - In several cases of Dysmenorrhoea, but it calls for caution - In Schicte, Scrophula and Cancer it is invaluable - Its frequent failure is to be ascribed to its adulteration, and to too small doses; the dose should be grains VI to VIII gradually increased to ℥ij - ℥ij in die, if giddiness, Nausea or purging come on, it must be omitted -

Laticum Stramonium or Thorn Apple (see Murray)
The Laticum Stramonium is a native of the United States and grows in rich soil; it is amongst the most powerful articles of the Materia Medica, it increases the action of the Heart and arteries - See Beverly's History of Virginia for the curious effect produced on the Blood by eating it for greens at James Town, hence its name James Town weed - Every part of the plant is active and may be used in ~~Materia Medica~~ Medicine - The Extract is most

in use - Many think it of great service in Epilepsy but I have used it and with little success - Doctor Ascher (of Maryland) has the highest opinion of it in Intermittents and thinks it equal to the Bark: He likewise recommended it in Tetanus - In Asthma, it does good, and in Consumption, I think it may palliate the symptom by using the leaves as tobacco in smoking -

It has recovered habitual Grief, good in Fatuity from Epilepsy - Ascher gave of the powdered seed divided into 8 pills - In Asthma it may be smoked like Tobacco: we should suppose it best adapted to Spasmodic Asthma -

Cancer. It has been said to do much good in Venereal Ulcers dose grs i - if increased to ~~8~~ - ~~XX~~ - ~~XXX~~ and even to ~~XXXX~~ but done cautiously -

Solanum has been much used in Rheumatism (See Murray) -

Atropa Belladonna (Deadly nightshade) the most powerful of Narcotics - It is a native of Europe and may be cultivated in the United

States - It generally grows in dark places, bears a
 sweet fruit resembling the cherry which Children
 sometimes eat thro' mistake; it produces symptoms of
 intoxication, intolerable thirst, dilatation of the pupils
 low and feeble pulse &c - When death ensues, putri-
 faction quickly takes place and emits a peculiar odour.
 Notwithstanding it is a violent poison, yet it is used
 as a medicine, in cases of paralysis, Amaurosis, Chronic
 Rheumatism &c - Cullen thinks it capable of curing
 some Schirrhous Tumours and Cancerous Ulcers -
 In Cataract it is used to dilate the pupil - In
Epilepsy it has been given in ss grain at a dose
 increased to grs ij - iv - x - My opinion is that
 it has been too precipitately abandoned by Physicians
 and that it is possessed of some properties which
 would render it of considerable importance - It
 has been used in Intermittent instead of Opium -
 In Portusae it has been much extolled by the
 Danish Physicians - In Dropsies from Quantans
 it has been useful -
 In Cancerous affections the root has been used

externally - The duaction is apt to produce stricture of the Oesophagus -

Digitalis - See Murray -

Prunus Lauro Cerasus or Cherry tree Laurel. It is an article not much used in Medicine; a large dose produces death; a small one the symptoms of other Narcotics - It has been used as a remedy in Intermittents, but I have no experience of its utility here - I suppose it may be employed in those cases in which other Narcotics are admissible - Used in the form of saturated Tincture and distilled water - the dose of the former is from v to z gts - of the latter from z to xx gts - As this article possesses a portion of the Rusic acid, which is known to be delirious; may it not be the narcotic principle of Vegetable -

Besides these Narcotic Stimulants, Dr. Barton mentions as pure stimulants, the Allicia in Dropsy, caries, Scurvy &c as an expectorant; used in diseases of the Glands, in debility of the

stomach &c - Cataplasms &c - asafetida, Valerian,
Guaiacum, Myrrh, Balsams and Turpentine -

Clap 10th

Those medicines that were formerly considered
to act by their antispasmodic power -

1st Moschus, Moschiferus (Musk) This is a
production found in a small sac situated in the
Umbilicus of the male of a certain animal which is
a native of China, Siberia, which resembles the
Reindeer; it is also obtained from the Skunk -
It is slightly unctuous of a dark colour, having a
strong durable smell and a bitter taste - It yields
part of its active matter to water by infusion; by
distillation the water is impregnated with its
flavour -

Musk was at one period a very favorite remedy.
It has been given by Dr Keboeden of London, com-
bined with Opium for the cure of Tetanus; it has
also been given in cases of Hydrophobia; but in
no instance has it effected a cure -
In Hysteria, Spasmodic Asthma &c it has

been used by some practitioners - In Gout of the
 stomach, Mustk has been given and thought
 of considerable advantage by Cullen and others -
 It has been used in the various mental diseases -
 and was at one time strongly advocated by Cullen.
 In all the low states of Diseases, it has been used
 as in Lymphitis &c, and more particularly when
Subaltus Tendonum exists or low Silicium -
 It has been given in combination with Volatile
 Alkali - M^{rs} Simmons advises Mustk and Volatile
 Alkali in the dose of ℥ grs each, in cases of Gangrene &c
 The dose when given alone is from ℥ to XX grs -
 and repeated every three or four hours - It is
 best to give it in the form of a bolus; and to
 Children in the form of emula
 There is an artificial Mustk formed of Nitre
Acid ℥ij and oil of Amber ℥i, which is
 highly recommended by Dr Bailey of London
 in the case of Hooping cough -
Castoreum, Castor, Fiber or Beaver
 Castor is a peculiar production, deposited

in cells near the extremity of the western in the
Beaver - It is brought from Russia and also from
 Canada, and an inferior kind from New England.
 It is given in powder or Tincture - The dose of
 the powder is ℥ grs, of the Tincture from 1 to ʒj -

Resina Asafoetida - This is obtained from a
 plant of Syria - It is a concrete juice of a yellow
 colour externally and white internally - Its smell
 is very foetid the most so of any substance; it
 loses by keeping - Asafoetida is used as an
 Antispasmodic in different nervous diseases,
 especially in Hysteria &c - It was formerly
 used in Chorea, Epilepsy &c -

The Gum pill consists of the following ingredients

℞. Asafoetida

" Galbanum

" Myrrh — — — aa ʒi

Oleum A^mbar — — — ʒi

Molasses q. s. to make a mass —

In Pertussis or Hooping Cough the following
 is good practice: purge every other day for a

few days with Calomel, and then give the watery solution of asafatida — There is another species of partusar in which it is more very useful — As an Expectorant the watery solution is best — In the Cough succeeding the Measles, it is highly useful — An injection of the watery solution has been used with advantage in Ascariides — In flatulency it may be used with great advantage in the form of an Enema; To form which ζ ij or ij in a pint of water is the proportion — Dose 5 to 10-15 or 20 grains —

Alliacea — Of these the Rativum or Garlic has been most frequently used — It is recommended by Berge in Intermittents of the quartan Type — It was long ago used by Dr Sydenham as a Diuretic in Dropsy

Dr Lince recommends it in Scorbut — In Lapis Sencilis it has been used with considerable advantage — In diseases of the Alimentary Canal and more particularly those attended with the loss of tone, it has

done much good - It has also been given for a
giddiness of the head - Dr Rush was long in
the habit of using garlic in the treatment of
Pulmonary Consumption and diseases of the
Breast; it is a good expectorant -

The roots boiled soft enough to mash and
made into a poultice and applied to a Whilow
in its commencement is a very good application

The expressed juice has been rubbed on the spine
of Children labouring under whooping cough, this
practice I am inclined to think favourable of -

In cases of Deafness, the expressed juice ~~has~~ has
been dropped into the ear, but with little advantage -

Amber. This is never used in substance -

The Oleum Succini or oil of amber which is
obtained by distillation is sometimes used as
an Antispasmodic, tho' it is rather an in-
efficacious remedy and seldom used in this
City - It removes Singultus in a dose of 9 guttis
- ℞ or XII on Siquore -

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Class IIth Tonics

By Tonics are meant all those Medicines which are employed to correct debility - They are calculated to fulfill various purposes, and a bountiful nature has been very lavish of those articles both in the animal and Vegetable Kingdoms - Their operation is neither mechanical nor chemical, as was once conceived; they act not on the simple solids, increasing their tension and tone, but on the living fibre, and are only powerful stimulants, permanent in their action operation - The immediate effects of a Tonic on the system, are to increase the force of the circulation, augment the heat of the body, promote the various secretions or moderate them when morbidly increased, promote digestion and render muscular action more easy - These Medicines are employed in all cases of debility - This Class may be subdivided into those derived from the Mineral and those from the Vegetable Kingdom.

I shall place first

Cinchona Officinalis - The Tree from which the Bark is obtained, grows wild in the hilly parts of Peru - The way to prepare the Bark, is to procure it from the branches, trunk and roots, and after carefully drying it, the best parts are to be selected and packed in Skins - The name of Cinchona is derived from the circumstance of its having cured the Lady of a Spanish Viceroy whose name was Cinchona; this was in the year 1640, under the direction of an Indian - The knowledge of the properties of Bark was no doubt accidental - A Man happened to drink copiously of a pool of water in which one of those trees had fallen, and was relieved of an ague under which he laboured - There are 3 kinds of Bark used in Medicine, the first, the Cinchona Lancifolia or Pale Bark, 2^d Cinchona Cardifolia or Yellow Bark, & 3^d Cinchona Oblongifolia or Red Bark - The red Peruvian Bark contains more resin than the pale.

; its astringency and bitterness are also more intense
; it can seldom be obtained perfectly pure, being
more subject to adulteration than other kinds
; it has consequently fallen ~~in~~ very much into disuse.

I shall now proceed to the application of this remedy
in the cure of diseases - It has already been mentioned
that this medicine has been employed in Intermittent
Fever - It was once the opinion that this fever should
continue some time before the exhibition of the Bark
in order that the system might get rid of certain
morbific matter, the retention of which would be
injurious - The reverse of this is now supposed the
best plan - When the Alimentary canal is derang-
-ed, or a phlogistic diathesis is present, the evacuating
plan should be preferred - It is now customary
to evacuate the bowels or stomach either by a
Cathartic or an Emetic - I prefer the latter, for
which purpose the Ipec: Emetic is very well calcu-
lated; they are used not only as Emetics generally
are, but they seem to make impressions on the
stomach, and break down ^{the} perverted association
and habit on which Intermittents depend -

In the commencement there is frequently an inflammatory diathesis, in which case the Bark would be injurious - My practice is never to exhibit the Bark until I have prepared the System, in such way as to afford the Bark an opportunity of exerting its most useful powers - Intermittent Fever is sometimes connected with Visceral obstruction, in which event (says Cullen) the Bark is very pernicious - In those cases of obstruction, where inflammation prevails, marked by pain in the side ~~and~~ &c &c I have no doubt but that the Bark would be injurious: the proper practice in such cases is, V.S, purges, Blisters and a slight salivation - Some practitioners recommend the Bark in every stage of the Paroxysm, but when the slightest fever prevails, I have always found the Bark injurious - The usual manner of administering the Bark is in Substance - The dose is ζi or if repeated as often as the stomach is able to bear it, so as to take ζi during an ordinary intermission; but in some persons the irrita-

bility of the Stomach is so great that the powder cannot be taken; we may then resort to the decoction with some aromatics, as Cloves, Serpentina &c. In the Remittent fever, the Cinchona is equally useful - Maestron has established the use of Bark in all the remittents of Europe; but in the United States it must be used with the greatest caution, for our cases are purely Bilious and require V.S. purges, Diaphoretics &c. - The Bark must be employed very sparingly even when there are Intermissions -

In Continued Fevers, Cullen believes it very useful - My conviction is that the Bark is only adapted to those cases of Continued Fevers, which Nosologists term Typhus Gravior or Mitior, but in those kinds of fever of this Country, they are frequently connected with some degree of inflammation, and so long as the pulse is excited, the surface hot, the eye wild, and no less so when there is Subustus Cordium, low delirium &c. the Bark is inadmissible. In this kind of Fever, purges, Diaphoretics, Blisters, Volatile Alkali, Wine and Serpentina are the proper remedies -

Here I condemn it; but after evacuations, the disease loses its phlogistic character and becomes remittent; then the Bark is useful — There is a kind of Rheumatism where the disease arises from Marsh Miasmata and where the patient becomes much emaciated and the disease becomes periodical, here the Bark may be useful — In Hemicrania, which is often periodical, I generally use an Emetic and then begin with the Bark —

In Gout, when the disease is aggravated by Marsh Miasmata, the Bark may be used after evacuations of the Alimentary Canal have been removed —

In Dysentery: as this is a true species of Phlegmasia, in the beginning the Bark will be injurious and I cannot imagine a true unixed case of Dysentery in which the Bark can be useful; but where the disease is connected with Intermitent fever, Bark combined with Opium is extremely useful and should be given during the

Intermission — In what has been termed the Pleurisy of the head which is a disease of our low marshy country and is connected with Intermitting fever, the Bark may be useful. Here the pulse is full, soft and active and seems to call for the Lanet, but if used, great prostration would ensue; the pulse would sink and would with great difficulty be restored by our most active Meduines and Cordials — The most approved plan of treatment in this disease is the application of a Blister to the head, Bark and Surpimentum internally —

We shall to day, Gunttman, proceed to speak of the use of Bark in the Class of diseases called Exanthemata; and first of the Small pox — In this disease the Bark has been much extolled and used with a view of promoting suppuration — This practice I believe prejudicial, except when the disease is confluent and the ~~Strength~~ Strength of the System much prostrated, in which case the Bark may be used —

Rubola. As this disease is, in the commencement

always inflammatory, the Bark should not be used; but after the recession of the eruption, there sometimes comes on an obscure fever of the intermittent type, which requires Bark, Sursumaria & Erysipelas - In the commencement we should bleed, purge, Blister & if the system require it - In other Countries, the Bark has been used with success - This disease sometimes occurs in persons addicted to hard drinking; here the Bark may be used. - A Woman habitually intemperate was brought into the Alms House with a tannified face, hot skin, full pulse: She was treated with Bark, Vol: Alkali & and was in a short time dismissed entirely cured -

Scarlatina. In this disease the Bark has been recommended; but in this Country, as the disease is highly inflammatory, it would be inadmissible - The Antiphlogistic plan should be pursued, taking care to adapt the remedies to the state of the system - Hemorrhagies are divided into active and passive, in the former (such as Hemoptisy)

Bark is improper but in the latter particularly Scurbutic hemorrhages and Merrorrhagic, attended with debility, I consider the Bark combined with Iron of much importance, or

Rf Cinchona Offic: — ʒij

Aqua Calcis — lb ij

digest for 3 or 4 days — The dose is a wine glass full every 2 - 3 or 4 hours — It is used in Leucorrhœa —

Neuroses — In most of the diseases comprehended under this Class, the Bark has been used —

I formerly stated that the proper plan (in most cases) is ʒj, purges &c; after reducing the system we should use Bark and the other Tonics —

Epilepsy. The Bark has been extolled in this disease — My practice is to deplete by ʒj, purges &c; then Bark combined with some of the Mineral Tonics, as Calcium Ammoniacum, Sulph: Calcium &c.

Tetanus. Dr Rush, and others, speak highly of the Bark in this disease; they used it combined with wine — I can say nothing from experience, as to its use in this disease —

In Chorea, ~~Dr~~ Sancti Viti; Dr Cullen

places considerable confidence on the Barks in the cure of this disease - The most successful plan of treatment, in my opinion is an active course of purging: Bleeding is frequently requisite: After the system is sufficiently reduced, the Tonic Medicines, as the Barks &c may be advantageously employed -

In Portugues, the Cinchona was at one time a favorite remedy - Altho' this is, at the commencement a Spasmodic disease, yet it frequently becomes febrile in which case, Op, purges, Antimonials, Blisters &c are the proper remedies - In some cases after the most urgent symptoms are moderated, the disease is continued from habit; here the Barks should be employed -

Asthma. This disease is divided into several species, in no one of which should the Barks be given during the Paroxysm - But in the Interval as a powerful Tonic it should be used -

In Dyspepsia and other Gastric affe-

tions, the Bark may be used in combination with the Carb. Ferri, and if much acidity exists, with the Alkalies.

In Cachexia. Cullen speaks highly of this remedy in Phthisis Pulmonalis - There is a form of this disease which is accompanied with great debility, Marasmus, Tussis, unattended with Chills, hectic fever or sweat, but depending upon extreme debility, in which the Bark is highly useful - In such cases the Digitalis and Mercury will hasten with increased Velocity, the fatal catastrophe -

In Scrophula. There is frequently a strong disposition to this disease, unattended with any tumefaction; and here we should use the Bark, Steel and a generous diet - When the disease is confirmed, I have used Bark and Mercury with much success; Mercury should be used only as an Alternative -

In Rachitis the different Tonics should be used as Barks &c - The Bark was once much used in Cancer; I do not believe in its reported efficacy -

In Ulcers, particularly indolent, it should be used. In Dropsy attended with debility and intermittent fever or proceeding from intermittent, with gastric weakness &c. Bark may be used. Bark has been much recommended by Lind in Scurvy - It is highly useful in Scurvy affecting the Gums, and may be applied in the form of Paste or given in a fluid state. In Leucorrhoea. It is my opinion that the Uterus is the seat of this disease and that it is only a vitiated state of the Menses arising from a wrong action of the Vessels - I have in the case, therefore, always directed my remedies to the Uterus, thro' the medium of the general system - The Bark may be given in combination with Aqua Calcis, Polygala Seneca &c acting as an emmenagogue upon the Uterus -

In Gonorrhoea Dormientium, I have found the following prescription succeed

Rf pulv: Cin: - ℥i

Bals: Copaiva - ℥ij make an

Elateary and give it in the course of the day -
Gangrene. This is either preceded or not preceded by inflammation, consequently the treatment is different, and hence the indiscriminate use of Bark is highly injudicious - In Gangrene accompanied with debility, weak capillary action, such as often occur in the Typhoid state of Fever, Erysipelas, Measles &c. Bark is a most valuable remedy; Vol: alk: Surpientaria, may be combined; in these cases, Blisters which have been resorted to, would only increase the evil intended to be avoided - In Gangrene preceded by inflammation or arising from local injuries, as Fever always prevails, a precisely different treatment is required: Here Epispastics are all powerful -

Having enumerated those diseases which require the use of the Bark; I shall now proceed to mention the various modes in which it is administered - The most useful and certainly the most effectual preparation is the powder itself mixed with some fluid, for which purpose

milk is well adapted —

In some cases this Bark in substance cannot be borne by the stomach, and here we are compelled to resort to other means of exhibition, such as infusion which is prepared by steeping ℥i of the powder in a pint of boiling water —

The dose of this should be adapted to the state of the stomach — The decoction of the Bark prepared in the following way, is the most convenient and valuable preparation: —

Rf. Take ℥ij of the Bark coarsely powdered and a quart of water, stop them up tight in a bottle, immerse the Bottle in a pot of boiling water and let it boil for some time; the usual dose is a wine glass full —

When it tranges add Ludanum to it, when it constipates, Rhubarb, when there is acidity Magnesia —

The Bark is sometimes given in Tincture and also in Extract — The powers of this substance are frequently improved by combination with other medicines, such as Surfantaria

Virginiana in Typhus and Gangrene, with
 Camphor in Intermittents, with steel in Gastric
 affections, with Valerian in Spasmodic cases, with
 the Oleum Catuwa lately much recommended
 in Pertussis, with Cicuta in Cancer, with Sulp:
 Part: Polas: in Intermittents associated with
 Dropsy, with the Alkalies in diseases of the
 stomach &c &c — When the Bark disagrees with
 the Stomach, we should combine Aromatics:
 When it purges Laudanum, when Costiveness
 prevails. Pulv: Rhubarbi &c — The Bark is
 also given in the form of Enema; for which
 purpose it should be entangled in some
 mucilage, such as starch, Gum Arabic &c —
 To diminish its irritation upon the rectum
 Laudanum may be used — The Bark made
 into a poultice with Brandy and applied
 externally, is well suited to arrest Vomiting —
 On my return from Europe (says Dr Chapman)
 I was consulted in the case of a Lady who had
 violent vomiting and Diarrhoea and from
 whom, life seemed fast departing — Various

remedies had been tried in vain; I proposed a Bath made of the Black Oak Bark; this was tried, and in a short time she was completely relieved - The Lady recovered rapidly, and this circumstance seemed well calculated to introduce me into practice, which it did most effectually - I recommend this Bath to you in such cases and hope it will succeed as well in your hand as it did in mine - I have derived considerable advantage from the Bark (in cases of Children) sewed in a bag and applied around the body - I have lately understood that it is best to remove the Jacket at the commencement of the Fever - The manner in which the Bark Jacket acts is easily explained - It is by reversed sympathy to the Stomach -

Aristolochia Supentaria Virginiana

This is a native plant of the United States exclusively; its taste is pungent and bitter, smell aromatic, it promotes Diaphoresis and increases the Urinary discharge - The root

is the only part used in medicine; it possesses both a Tonic and Stimulant property - I have already spoken freely of its use when treating of the Bark Sydenham speaks highly of it in Intermittents; the following preparation I have seen succeed after the Bark alone has failed:

Rf. Cinch. Offici. - ℥ss } fit pulvera IV
 Serpentina - ℥i } of which one to be taken
 Carb. Soda - ℥ss } 3 or 4 times per day -
 mine

The Serpentina is a very popular remedy, and may be used with much advantage in Pleurisy, to promote perspiration, tho' ~~V.S.~~ V.S. should be preceded its exhibition - Bilious Pleurisy. This disease has the character of Pneumonia inflammation combined with bilious symptoms; after V.S. (which should be very sparing) the Serpentina is well calculated to produce Diaphoresis; the Serpentina frequently succeeds very happily in putting a stop to bilious vomitings -

Angustura. This substance is imported from South America; the Bark of this Tree was, when first introduced into practice, supposed equal

, if not superior to the Peruvian Bark in the
 cure of Intermittents, but this high reputation
 was soon lost; it has of late been introduced
 into practice by the recommendations of Brand,
 Pearson, and others; the former says it is superior
 to the Cinchona in Intermittents; the latter speaks
 of it in the highest terms in Gastric Affections—
 I have used it in Chronic Diarrhoea, and the
 latter stages of Dysentery with much advantage—
 It is given in Powder; Dose from $\mathfrak{d}\text{i}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$; this
 is the best form of exhibition—It is also given
 in Infusion, decoction and Tincture—

Colombo. No Botanical description is given
 of this tree, the root is used; it has an aromatic
 smell and a bitter taste; it is imported from
 the Town of Colombo in the ~~the~~ Island of Ceylon—
 This medicine is well adapted to Malaric fever
 especially when occurring in Phthisis—It
 has also been employed in Bilious Vomiting,
 in Diarrhoea and the latter stages of Dysentery—
 In Cholera Infantum I have used it with
~~some~~ ~~and~~ ~~other~~ marked advantage—It is

often combined with Iron and other remedies; but by this combination its bitterness is destroyed, upon which all its good effects depend. The dose should not be less than from ʒss to ʒi. The best form of giving it is in powder. Another kind of *Columbo* found in New York, South Carolina and near Marietta, Ohio. Called *Amarena Caroliniensis*. Imagina Walteri, *Columbo* of Ohio. The root is a substitute for the common *Columbo*.

Eupatorium Perfoliatum. This is a native plant flourishing abundantly about or in Meadows and Moist places; every part of the plant may be employed, tho' the flowers appear most active; if given warm it proves Emetic and Diaphoretic; if Cold or in substance, it is an excellent Tonic. It is particularly well adapted to Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, combining both a diaphoretic and a Tonic power.

Eupatorium Pilosum. This species of *Eupatorium* is also an annual plant; it grows very abundantly in the Southern States, where it has acquired great reputation in fevers of that climate. It is reported by Geo. Jones, President of the

Georgia Medical Society, to be an excellent substitute for the Cinchona - It is Tonic, Diaphoretic, Diuretic, and mildly Cathartic, and does not oppress the Stomach as the Peruvian Bark is apt to do - It may be given in the form of infusion or syrup, the following formula for infusion

℞. Folia Eupat: Pilos: - $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ } Dose from $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$
 to iv every hour
 Aqua — $\text{℥}\text{i}$ } or two —

It is very useful in Catarrh and Cough: I have not had many opportunities of testing its virtues, but readily concur in the above —

Chæronia irregularis. This is the common American Centaury: every part of the plant may be used - It is a very agreeable, bitter and aromatic plant - It is used with great success in relaxations of the stomach, loss of appetite and general debility - It is recommended in cases of Intermittent Fever, both by our Regular and irregular Physicians -

Cornus Florida or common Dogwood, grows almost in every part of the United States - The effects of the Bark on the system are nearly similar to the

Peruvian Bark except that it is more stimulant; no doubt but what it might be useful in the cases in which the Bark is used. It may be given in the same form and dose that the Peruvian Bark is —

Cornus Sericea or Red Logwood or Red Willow, it grows in a moist soil by the side of creeks and in swamps. It possesses the same properties with Cinchona and is often substituted in the Southern States for the Cinchona; it may be given in the same manner and the dose is the same as the Peruvian Bark.

Prunus Cerasus Virginiana or wild Cherry Tree. The Bark and root both have been used instead of the Peruvian Bark with success. Mr. C. Morris of Virginia in his inaugural Dissertation 1812, has shown that the bark of the root is more powerful than the bark of the Tree. It may be given in the form of infusion, Decoction, Tincture or Substance; its first effects on the system are those of a narcotic Stimulus; but after this it exerts a more permanent effect, as a Tonic. It is highly spoken of in the treatment of Intermittents. In the Rectification of Phthisis, I

have seen it useful - In Consumption
it generally mitigates most of the symptoms
as sweat, Diarrhoea, cough and will increase
the appetite - In Asthma, both Pituictous
and Spasmodic I have seen very good effects
produced by it - Being a Tonic, it should
be given in the Interval between the paroxysms.

In my second class of Tonics (viz Mineral)
I shall speak of Iron. This metal was once
supposed to be inert in its pure metallic state
but it is very easily soluble in the gastric
juice of the stomach, and is therefore a very
important article -

Carbonas Ferri. This is a safe and excellent
Tonic in doses of from 5 to 12 grains often re-
peated with some masticage or aromatic -
a very valuable & agreeable formula, is the following

Rf. Carb: Ferri	℥ss	Digest in the Sun
Cort: Aurant:	℥ss	for several days
Rad: Gentian	℥ss	Loz 1/2 wine
Vini	℔ij	Glass full -

Sulphas Ferri. This possesses all the

properties of the above, but should be given in much smaller doses as it is infinitely more active; the medium dose is from 3 to 5 grains - In Hemorrhages, Iron has been much extolled, but no evidence has been adduced of its putting a stop to the flow of Blood immediately -

It may in cases of Menorrhagia, by increasing the tone of the vessels of the Uterus (where this arises from laxity) be beneficial - It has long, and still continues a very prevalent opinion, that Iron enters the circulation, but from various experiments made by Dr. Hodge of this City, and others, no Iron has ever been detected in the Chyle -

Cuprum. This is said to be inert in the except by its Mechanical power; when acted upon by the acid of the stomach, it is rendered active; for a Child of this City who swallowed a cent. was most profusely salivated and continued so until the Cent was dissolved in the fluids of this Viscus - This Metal is never employed in its pure metallic state,

, but is subjected to some chemical process by which it is rendered active and fit for medical purposes —

Sulph: Cupri. Of this I have spoken under the head of Emetics, but when given in the proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs, it will prove considerably Tonic, and has been recommended very highly in the management of Intermittents — Dr Donald Monroe has given a very good formula to wit,

Rf Ext: peruv: Bark — 32 grs Dose 1 pill
 Sulphas Cupri — 4 grs 4 times
 Molasses q.s. put into pills 1 per day

As an injection in Gleet, it may be used in the proportion of 1 gr to $\frac{1}{2}$ i of water and increased to 4 grains —

Cuscutum Ammoniacum or Ammoniacum Cupri — This is very applicable to the nervous diseases, as Chorea, Epilepsy, and Hysteria; it is a powerful stimulant and should not be used until the system has been previously depleted,

as is requisite in all those diseases —

I have used this medicine, and given it a fair trial without ever affecting one solitary cure —

I have often seen it protract the paroxysm;

We should begin by giving small doses and gradually increase to what the stomach will

bear — It is highly spoken of by Dr Cullen when the disease is Idiopathic and the system is considerably reduced; this last is always necessary (very) to reduce the system in nervous complaints before the employment of Tonics —

Dr Cullen's plan was to employ the medicine for one month and then discontinue it for some time — I believe it may be continued for a considerable time without doing injury — In Cachexia, Copper was introduced by Boerhaave, but has not been much imitated; as it is a diuretic, it may, probably be of service in Dropsy —

Sub: Acetis Cupri is used only externally in the form of ointment for Tinea Capitis &c —

Lime. This in its Metallic state, exerts ^{no} effect upon the system, but when subjected to Chemical processes, becomes active. 1st Flores Lime is said to be of service in Epilepsy &c. Dr. Hutton of this City, once succeeded in the cure of Epilepsy, and Dr. Barton cured a case of Chorea in the Hospital with this remedy - I have never derived much advantage from it -

Sulphur Lime. I have spoken of this as an Emetic when treating of that class of medicines. In Chorea and other nervous diseases, after the symptoms have been reduced by purging, the following formula is excellent

R ^t Sulph: Lime - grs ij	} To be given 3 or 4 times a day
Pulv: Valerian - grs ʒ	
Pulv: Cinchona - ʒi ꝑt pulvis	

In Hooping Cough, it has been prescribed not only with a view to its Emetic effect, but it is believed to be Antispasmodic. I prefer the watery solution of Apsatide

In Gonorrhoea it is often used - The following formula is very well adapted to this disease

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Rf. Sulphur Lini - grs viij

Sach: Saturna - grs X

Gum Arabic — ʒij

Aqua — ʒviij misce

In Chronic cases of Gonorrhoea the following —

Rf. Sulphur Lini - grs X

Muri: Hyd: — iij or v grs

Rose Water — ʒX ft. inguitie —

If any tendency to Chorda exists, Laudanum may be added.

Oxyd: Lini Impurum or Gully — This is supposed to be useful in cases of inflammatory affections of the eyes —

Carbonas Lini Impurus. This is used as a ~~Collyrium~~ Collyrium, also in Chronic Ulcers: Combined with equal parts of Armenian Bole, it is well suited to excoriations of Children attended with a vitiated discharge.

Bismuthum. The preparation of Bismuth in use is the Oxyde or Sub: Nitrate, formed by dissolving the Bismuth in Nitric Acid, and precipitating, by means of a quantity of water — This Metal was first introduced into practice by Dr Odein

of Genoa, and Dr Marcel, Physician to Gray's Hospital London, and Dr Bardsley of the Manchester Infirmary, and Dr Post, Dr Osborne and Strongham of New York, all have spoken in its favour as an Antispasmodic particularly in Crampes &c - It may be given in affections of the Stomach during pregnancy, in Gastrodynia, Cardialgia and Pyrosis - It should be given with sugar, Gum Arabic, or Creta preparata - Dose - grs V or VI 2 or 3 times a day

Argentum Nitratum. This is the only preparation of Silver used - It has been recommended in Epilepsy, by European practitioners - In this City it is much used, but only proves palliative - In Chorea and Angina pectoris it has been advised, dose grs ss and increased - It should first be dissolved in water, then mixed with a little crumb of bread and made into pills; or the Arg. Nit. rubbed with the crumb in a mortar will do equally well - Some give it from 2 to 5 grains every 3 or 4 hours -

Gold - For the different preparations and

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their uses (see Shakers Dispensatory) Dr. Cullen a French
Physician, used the Gold, 1st in the state of minute
division, 2nd in the state of an Oxide, 3rd Oxid: combi-
ned with ammonia, 4th Oxid: of Gold combined with
Oxid: of Tin, 5th In the state of a muriate. The dose
of the first was grs iij in die; 2nd grs and gradually
increased; 3rd and 4th smaller quantities, 5th 1/12 or 1/15 gr
These preparations are said by him to cure Cancers
Sore throat, Venereal warts and Cancri; used in
all Gastric & Glandular affections - It has lately
been used in New York in the cure of the Ven-
ereal by several Gentlemen, who say it produces a
cure without Syphilism - I have lately ^{seen} ~~used~~ it
mentioned in the London Journal, where these
preparations are considered as most -

Barytes. This medicine is better calculated for
Glandular and Lymphatic affections, than any
other - Dr. Stark speaks in high terms of it in
Scrophula, and say he derived advantage from it
after the disease had resisted Mercury and other
remedies - It improves the appetite and stren-
gthens the system - The Muriate of Barytes in the

Preparation used in Medicine - The dose should be 10 drops to commence with 2 or 3 times a day, increased to 40 - In too large doses it occasions sickness, Vertigo, tumors &c -

Calx of Lime. This given in new Milk seems admirably well calculated for stopping Bilious Vomitings - It is also used as an Astringent in Chronic Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Leucorrhoea - Combined with the Mariatic Acid, forming the Muriate of Lime, it has been employed as a pure Tonic in Dyspepsia, Scrophulous, Hectic fever &c - Dose of the Muriate is $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$ - Equal parts of Lime and Olive Oil makes an excellent application for recent Burns -

Acidum Nitricum. In certain stages of Hepatitis arising from sympathy with the Stomach, it is employed with considerable benefit, also in Dyspepsia and Putridous affections - It is also used by some in Syphilis, and may do good in the Secondary forms and after Mercury has been used - It is an excellent article to check Ptyalism - It is the best

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substitute for Mercury in any diseases; used in Herpes
On some occasions it may be given in conjunction
with a mercurial course; it will support the tone
of the Stomach and determine to the Kidneys—

The best form is to mix $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ with $\mathfrak{ls}\text{ij}$ of water, which
should be sweetened and used as a beverage—

Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum or
(Elix. Vit.) This is employed as a Tonic to invigorate
the appetite—It was once supposed to be very use-
ful in Chorea and other spasmodic diseases—In
Epistaxis and hemoptysis, it has been used—I
have prescribed it with benefit in Menorrhoea—

Acidum Sulphuricum. When this is suf-
ficiently diluted, it is an excellent Tonic, and is
said to be superior to any other—It is used in
Hemoptysis, Menorrhagia, Diabetes, Astic and
Dyspepsia—In Cutaneous affections, it is given
internally with advantage—Sulphuric Acid
applied externally, as Acid $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ of hogs lard, is
very useful in Itch, or $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{viii}$ water is still better
Muriatic Acid. This is given as the Nitric Acid
Arsenicum is generally given in the form of

Fowler's Solution, in the dose of 5 or 6 drops 2 or
 3 times a day - Dr Darwin has proposed to
 use a solution of the ~~Phos~~ Oxy^d in water, in
 doses of 8 or 10 drops - It has been advantage-
 ously employed in Intermittents but I have
 no doubt it has been over rated - In all the
 weak forms of Intermittents approaching to
 Typhus or connated with dropsy and other cases
 of Cachexia, it is said to be hurtful - It
 generally produces Nausea &c; it also occasions
 Adamantous affections and great prostration
 of strength in its operation on the system,
 and would therefore be hurtful in all cases
 of debility - In Children, it will in a majority
 of cases, cure Intermittent fever, but in Adults
 it will not, unless the case is very mild - If
 it does not suspend the paroxysm in 5 or 6
 days, it should be discontinued, at least for
 a time - Arsenic is said to be useful in prepa-
 -ring the system for the use of the Bark - It
 has been advised in Phlegmasia and par-
 ticularly in Rheumatism, but I am not

satisfied that I ever derived any advantage from it - It has been supposed most useful in Acute Rheumatism, but who would think of employing it here when we can command depleting remedies - When the disease is associated with Intermittent fever, it may be useful -

It has been recommended in all the nervous diseases - In Asthma, also in Angina pectoris it is said to do good - It has been said also to be very beneficial in Glandular affections; if it is ever useful in such cases, it must be in those produced or kept up by Intermittent fever -

In Cancer it is given internally and applied externally - In cutaneous affections, as it has a tendency to the surface, it seems well calculated to fulfil our intentions here -

Class 12th Astringents

Shall agreeably to my plan of arrangement, divide Astringents into 1st Those that are obtained from the Vegetable and 2nd Those from the Mineral Kingdom - I commence with the Quercus Robur or Oak - The Bark of this tree is a strong astringent and possesses tonic powers - In the dose of half a drachm it is said to suspend the paroxysm of an Intermittent - It is used as a gägle, and injection in Leucorrhæa and prolapsus ani - The Bark of the Spanish Oak is thought by some to be preferable; some prefer the chestnut Oak Bark in intermittents - The White Oak bark exceeds the Peruvian in point of astringency and falls but little short of it in its Tonic Powers - Hence we have a valuable substitute for the Peruvian Bark which is successfully employed in Hemorrhages, Fluxes, and other preternatural secretions - It is mostly given in decoctions - As closely connected I must proceed to mention

the Galls, which is obtained from the *Quercus Cerris*. Oriental Bark - An insect the *Cynips quercus* - *Jelia* deposits its eggs in the tender parts of the Tree; around each puncture, an excrescence is presently formed, within which the egg is hatched and the insect after becoming perfect eats its way out - These excrescences are called Galls or Gall Nut.

They are used in all cases in which astringents are required - They are administered in infusion to $\frac{3}{4}$ lb of Galls add ℥ or ℥ij grs of Crata prep^d and a little *Liquida Ludanum* - The Galls used as an ointment in hemorrhoidal Tumors: $3\frac{1}{2}$ parts of Lard to 2 of Galls forms a very good unguent - If the hemorrhoidal Tumors be situated up the rectum, the infusion or duction may be used In prolapsus ani they may be used with great advantage, also in prolapsus Uteri - It is also used in Gleet and Gonorrhoea -

Viscum Album, Mistletoe - This is obtained from different Trees of our Country, such as the Oak, Gum, Crab apple &c - The Properties are the same, ~~but~~ let it be procured from what Tree it may

It has some astringent powers; It is adapted to Nephritis; it has also been used in Epilepsy & Kino - This substance is the produce of a tree a native of ~~Senegal~~ Africa, the Botanical character of which is not ascertained - It is of a dark red colour and has an astringent taste - It is supposed that the Kino of the shops is made from the extract of Logwood, and other astringent articles; it is generally in much smaller masses than the pure Kino -

The factitious Kino resembles Opium, and is irregular, has a sweetish taste; the real Kino is in regular masses - Of all the vegetable Substances, the pure Kino possesses most of the astringent principle - This Kino is useful in Uterine Hemorrhagy; and for an injection in Gleet and Gonorrhoea the following formula is very excellent

Rf. Kino - ʒij	this is to be
Alum - ʒi	filtered thro'
Gum Arabic - ʒi	paper -
Water - ℥i	

In pyrosis or water brash the following preparation is very useful

Rf Kino - grs X

Opium - gr i

Gum Arabic q.s. to make two pills
one to be taken every 4 hours - Kino combined
with Calomel purges (a singular fact)

It is used in Intermittents

Rf Kino - zij } divided into 12 pills one to
Gentian - zss } be taken every two hours
Opium - grs ij } between the paroxysms -

Kino is used in Diarrhoea and Dysentery
either in Tincture or watery solution -
also in Diabetes in large doses

Rf Tinct: Kino

Creta ppt aa zj

Laudanum - grs X

Water - zj

Mimosa Catechu - Torreya Japonica -

This substance is obtained by boiling the
interior wood of the above tree, in water,
and evaporating the daction - The

turaceous extract thus obtained is dried by exposure to the sun - It is soluble in Water and alcohol - The dose is grs X to XV - It is used as an astringent in Diarrhoea - It is employed in the form of infusion & Tincture Hæmatoxylon Campeachianum or Logwood - In decoction and Infusion, it has been used in Diarrhoea & Dysentery (chronic) In Cholera Infantum, Dr Physic trusts almost exclusively to its use; the infusion is thought best; The decoction is best for adults - We come now to speak more particularly of the native vegetable astringents some of which have already been mentioned Geranium, Maculatum or spotted Geranium (Crows foot) This Medicine is useful in hemorrhagies; in internal hemorrhagy it is particularly well adapted - In Diarrhoea and Chronic Dysentery, it is used - Prinos Verticillatus. Lambucus Niger. Black alder - This grows in different parts of the United States - It is to be

found in low and moist ground - The bark is the only part used in medicine - It may be given in decoction or infusion - By some it is thought equal to the Peruvian Bark in the cure of Intermittents - The only cases in which I have employed it, is in Cutaneous affections, in which it is an excellent remedy -

Dew Berry or Blackberry root - This is admirably adapted to Cholera Infantum and diarrhoea - The mode of using it is in decoction and in Milk a table spoon full every 2 or 3 hours Thus prepared we have a beautiful claret coloured liquor, by no means disagreeable to the Taste, and it is highly efficacious in many forms of diseases where astringents are indicated -

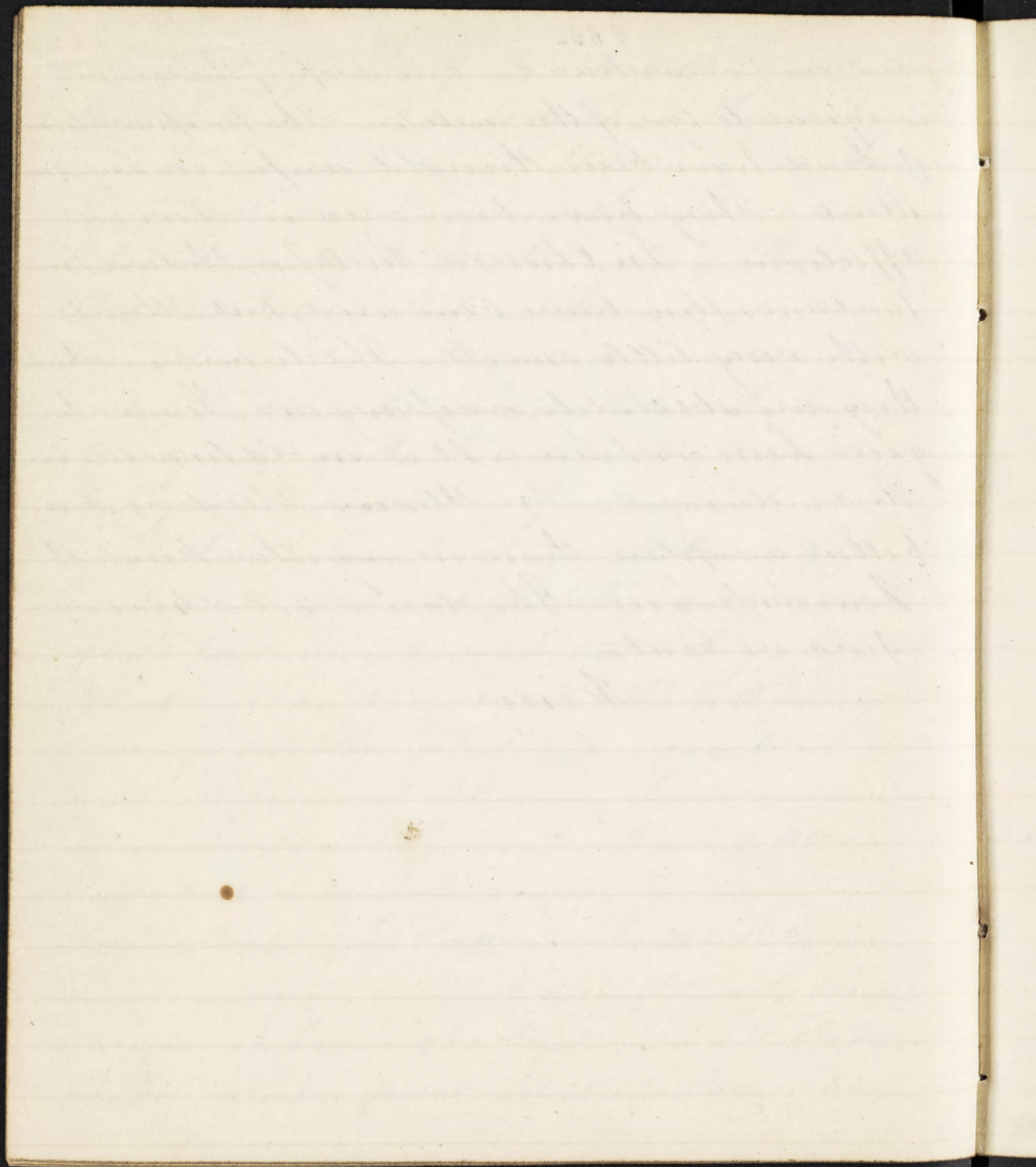
I next proceed to speak of Mineral astringents & shall commence with Alum. Super Sulphas Argilla et Potasae. Aluminæ - This salt is sometimes found native - It is in large transparent masses; of a styptic taste with a degree of

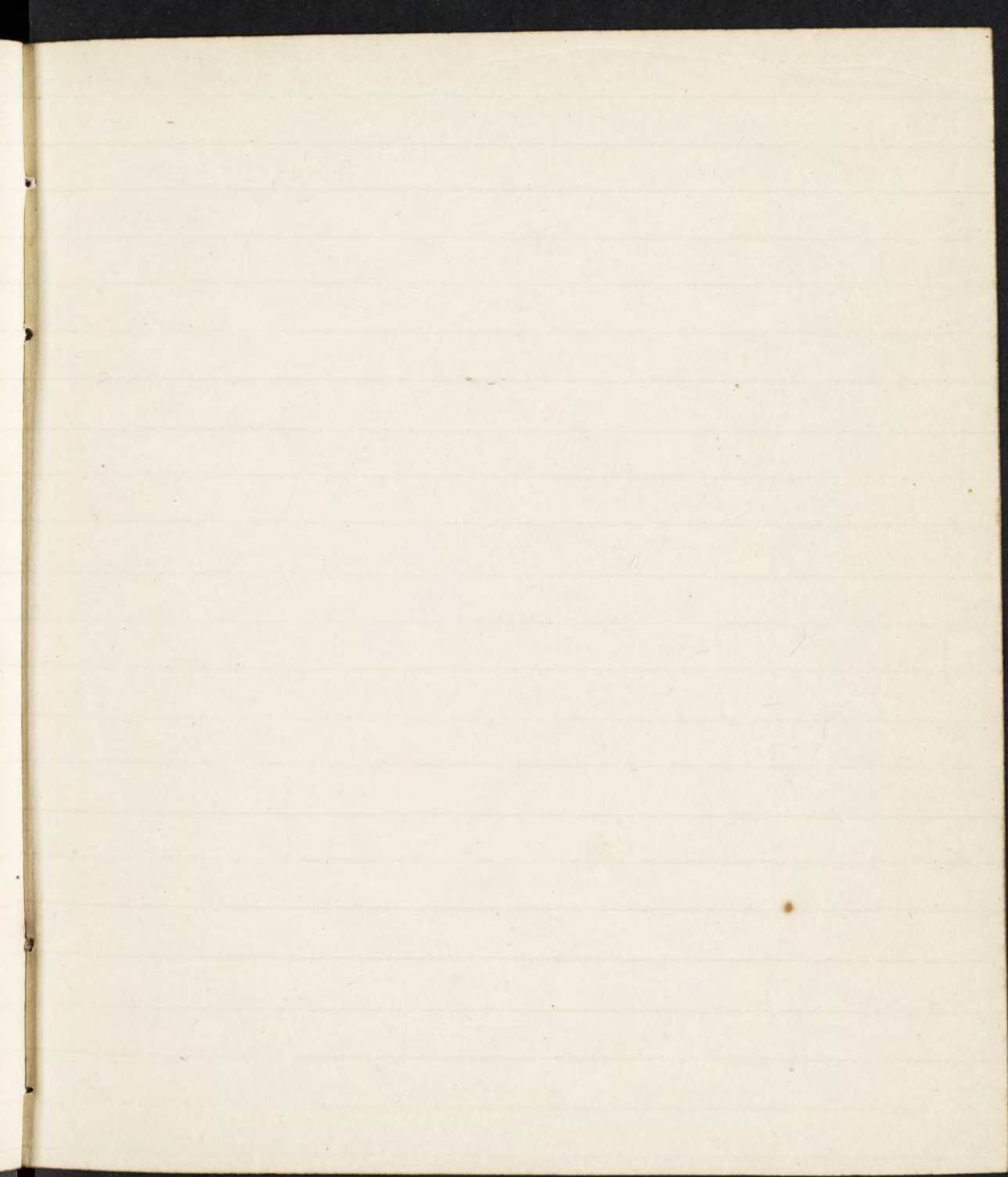
sweetness - Allium from its astringent power has been used to check Hemorrhages and serous evacuations. - It is given in Menorrhagia, Leucorrhoea and Diabetes; it has been thought by Dr Chambers of Sth Carolina to be useful in Bilious Fevers, also in Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and sometimes in Intermittent Fever and Colica Infantum. It is given with Laudanum, Gum Arabic. or Sugar - a neat way of administering it is in the form of whey - Allium ζ ij boiled in a pint of Milk - dose a wine glass full every 2 or 3 hours - Injection for Gleet - As a Collyrium the following is very good, the white of an egg beat up with a piece of Allium - The dose in substance is 10 or 15 grains - Burnt Allium is a good exsiccantia -

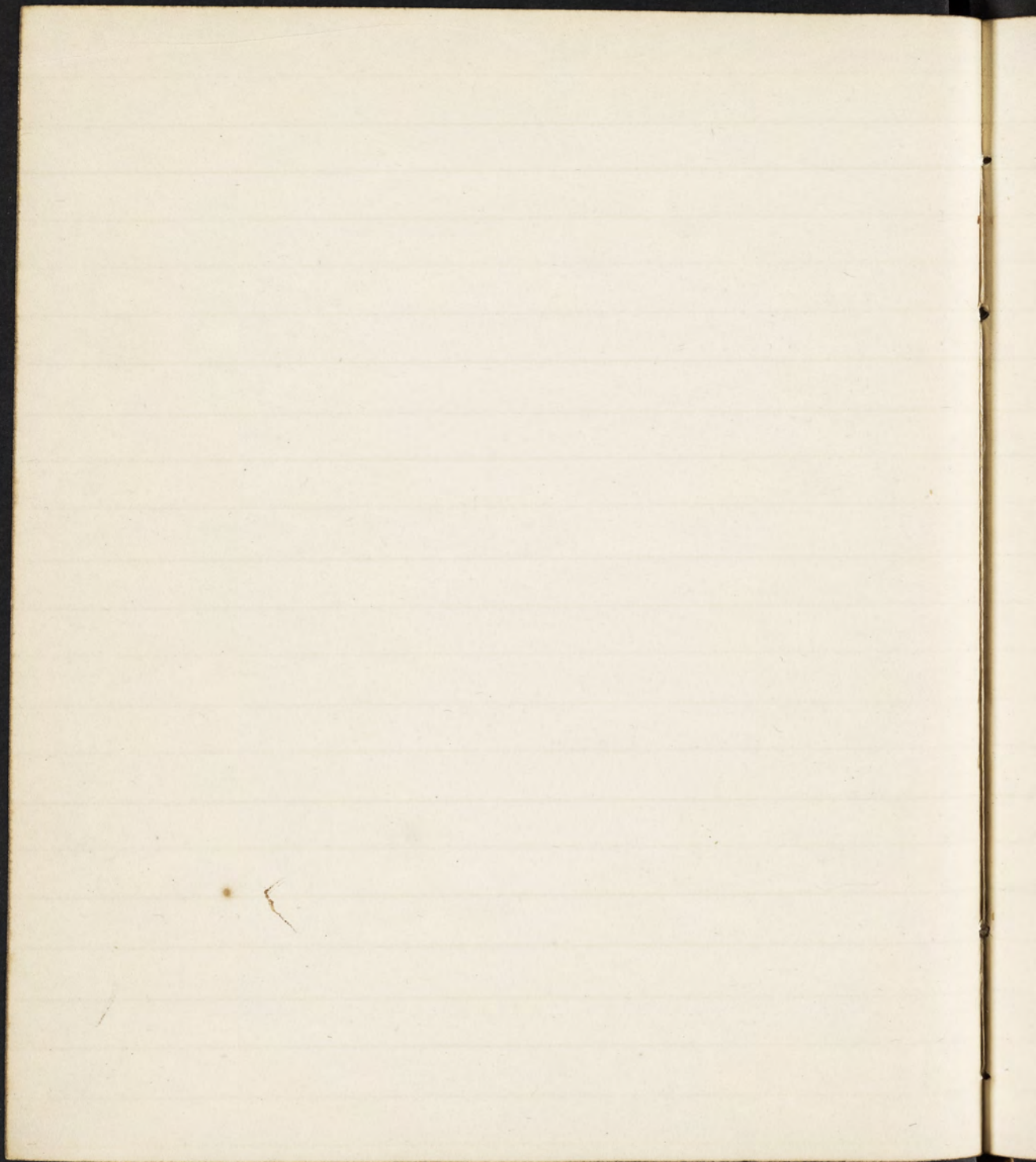
Supr: Acetate of Lead or Sack: Saturni - and Goulards Extract are the only preparations of Lead of which I shall speak. Both these preparations have been

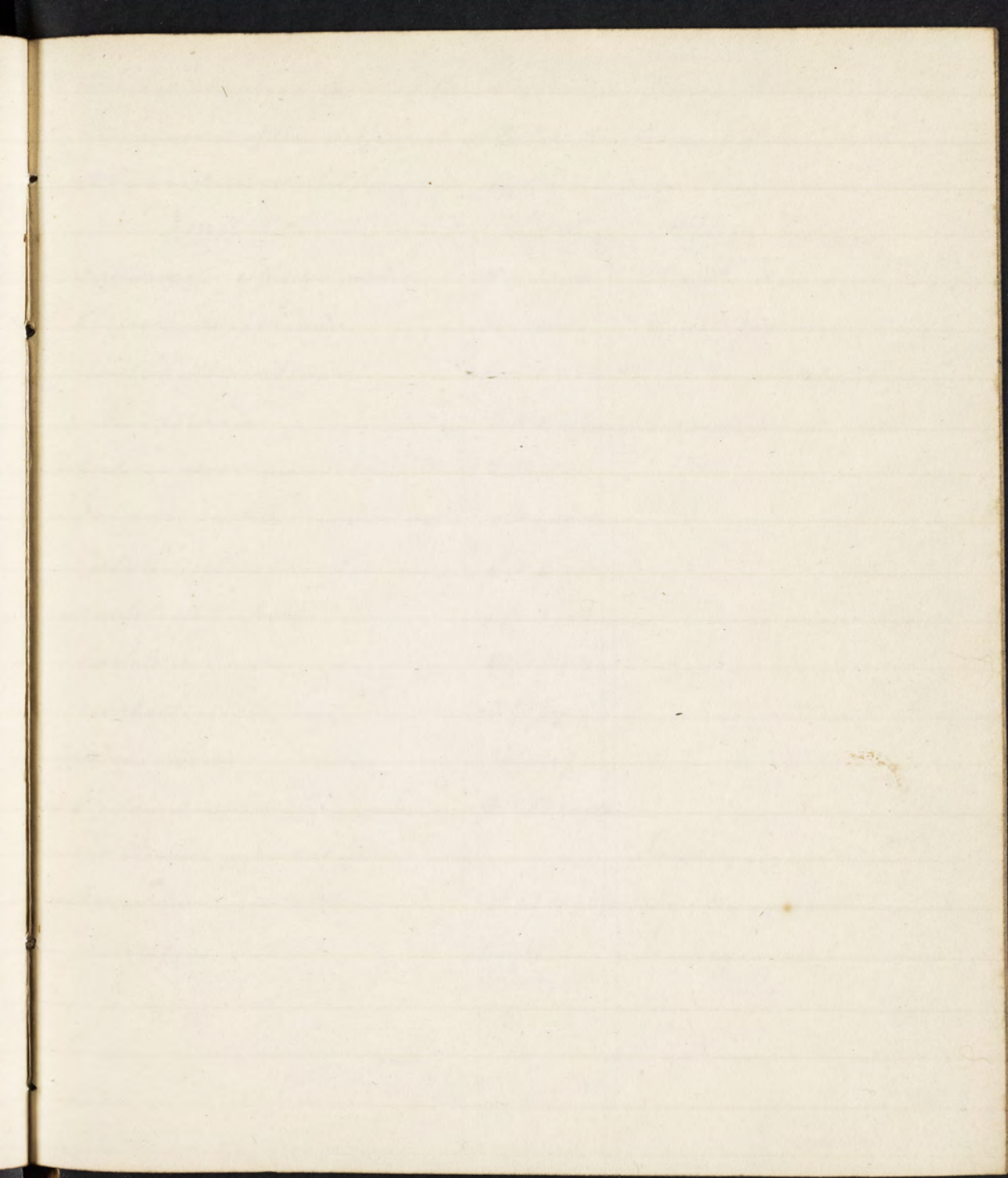
used in Gonorrhoea &c - one drop of the extract
 is equal to 1gr of the acetate - The preparations
 of Lead have been thought useful in Interm-
 ittents - They have been used in Nervous
 affections - In Chorea, Pertussis, Cholera In-
 fantum, they have been used, but I think
 with very little success - The diseases in which
 they are absolutely necessary are Hemorrh-
 ages, Leucorrhoea &c It is an old practice in
 these diseases - In Uterine Bleeding it is
 better adapted than in any other kind of
 Hemorrhage - The dose is 2, 3 or 4 grs
 pro re nata

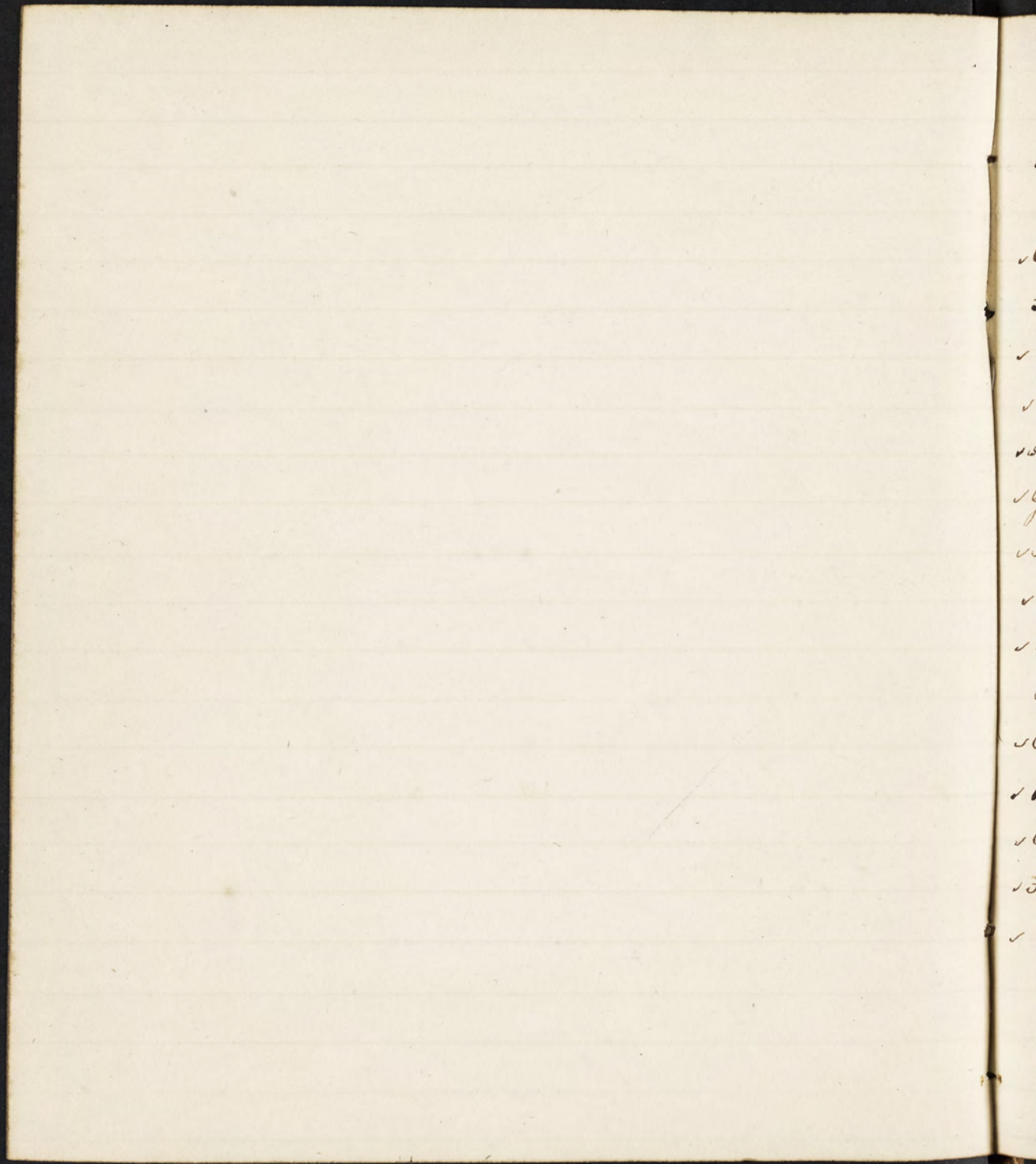
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An abridged view of the whole Materia Medica, giving the names of the different articles, the places whence they are obtained, and their doses as directed by Chapman & Murray

<u>Emetics</u>	<u>Dose</u>	<u>Where from</u>
• Callicocca Spicuantha	15 to 30 grs	South America
• Spina Trifoliata	30 to 60 grs	Indigenous
• Scilla Maritima	4 to 6 grs	Spain & Italy
• Nicotiana	5 to 8 grs	America
• Antim: Tart: and Potash:	2 to 4 grs	
• Golden Sulph: Antimony	15 to 20 grs	
• Pulvis Antimonialis	5 to 8 grs	
• Sulph: as Cupri	2 to 5 grs	
• Sulph: as Lini	10 to 15 grs	
• Turbith Mineral	5 to 6 grs	
• Ammonia	ʒij to iij	
• Hydro Sulph: Ammonia	30 to 60 gutts	
• Anthemis Nobilis		Indigenous
• Asarum Europaeum	10, 12 to 20 grs	Indigenous
• Sinepis Alba	large tea spoon full	Indigenous

<u>Cathartics</u>	<u>Dose</u>	<u>Where from</u>
• Oleum Ricini	ʒi to ij	West Indies
• Oleum Olivæ	ʒij to iij	Flora
• Capsia Senna	ʒij to ʒiv	Egypt, Arabia
• Podophyllum Tinct.	30 to 40 grs	Indigenous
• Juglan Emulsa	15 to 20 grs	Indigenous
• Convol: Jalapa	20 to 40 grs	Mexico
• Rheum Palmatum	20 to 40 grs	East Indies
• Aloes Perfoliata	10 to 15 grs	Barbadoes & Sarcotana
• Helleborus Niger	10 to 15 grs	Austria & Italy
• Convolvulus Scam:	5 to 10 grs	Syria
• Stalag: Gumbogioides	2 to 6 grs	East Indies
• Cucum: Colocyntus	3 to 6 grs	Syria
• Elatirium	1 to 2 grs	South America
• Sub: Murias Hydrag:	5 to 20 grs	
• Sulphur	ʒij to ʒiv	
• Sulph: Soda	ʒi to ij	
• — Magnesia	ʒi to ij	
• Tart Potash & Soda	ʒi to iʒ	
• Super: Tart Potash —	ʒi	
• Manna	ʒi to ij	South of Europe
• Cassia Fistula	ʒiv to ʒi	Egypt, East & West Indies
• Samarindus Indica	12 to 20 grs	Indigenous East & West Indies

Cathartics

	<u>Dose</u>	<u>Where from</u>
<i>Brezonia alba</i>	10 to 20 grs	Indigenous
<i>Rhamnus Catharticus</i>	Syrup ℥i	Indigenous
<i>Sulphur Potassa</i>	℥vi to ℥i	
<i>Tartar Potassa</i>	℥vi to ℥i	
<i>Phosphor Soda</i>	℥i to i℥	
<i>Muriac Soda</i>	En: ℥i to ij	
<i>Scaberrima Veneta</i>	seldom used	
<i>Nicotiana Tobaccum</i> —	never used	

Lithontriptics

	<u>Dose</u>	<u>Where from</u>
<i>Carbonic Acid</i>		
<i>Potassa</i>	20 to 30 grs	
<i>Soda</i>	℥ss to ℥i	
<i>Sapo Castil</i>	℥ss to ℥i	in the course of the day
<i>Aqua Calcis</i>	i quart	do — do
<i>Nitric Acid</i>	20 to 30 gutts	3 or 4 times a day
<i>Muriatic</i>	40 to 50 do	2 or 3 times a day
<i>Sulphuric</i>	20 to 30 do	do — do
<i>Uva Ursi</i> —	℥ss to ℥i	Europe, America
<i>Lupulus Humulus</i>	Infusion	Indigenous
<i>Daucus Carota</i> —	do	do
<i>Allium Sativum</i>	1 tea spoon full	South of Europe.

<u>Anthelmintics</u>	<u>Dose</u>	<u>Where from</u>
✓ Calomel	10 to 20 grs	
✓ Spigelia Mariland (Infus)	ʒ ij to iij	North America
do — — do (Powder)	10 to 20 grs	every two or three hours
✓ Helleborus Scaberrimus (felia)	10 to 15 grs	Indigenous
+ Meliaca Aziderach	Infusion	Indigenous
✓ Meliaca do (Extraction)	ʒ ss to ʒ i	every two or three hours
✓ Chenopodium Anthel:	table spoon full	East India Indigenous
✓ Geoffraea Inermis	30 to 40 grs	Jamaica
✓ Polypodium Felix Mas	ʒ i to iij	Indigenous
✓ Dolichos Pruriens (syrup)	two tea spoon full	East & West Indies
✓ Ferri Rubigo	10 to 30 grs	
✓ Sannum Pulver	ʒ i to ij	
✓ Olea Europaea	1/2 lb	South of Europe
✓ Artemisia Santonica	ʒ ss to ʒ i	Persia
✓ Tanacetum Vulgare	ʒ i to ʒ ss	Indigenous
✓ Gambogia Gulla	5 to 20 grs	India

<u>Emmenagogues</u>	<u>Dose</u>	<u>Where from</u>
Polygala Senega (Infus)	ʒ ij a day	Indigenous
Suaeda Corratum (Infus)	ʒ ss water ʒ iij	table spoon full every hour India
Juniperus Sabina (folia)	15 to 20 grs	South of Europe
Rubia Tinctorum	ʒ ss to ʒ i	South of Europe

<u>Emmenagogues</u>	<u>Dose</u>	<u>Where from</u>
Rosmarinus officinalis	Infusion	a tumbler full at bed time ^{1st} Eur.
Monarda Pulgii	Infusion	
Tinct: Cantharis	10 to 15 g utlis	
Ol: Serebintina ^h	15 to 20 g utlis	
Phosphorus	1/2 a grain	
Rubigo Ferri	20 to 30 grs	
Aloes	10 to 15 grs	
Heliborus Niger	10 to 15 grs	Persia
Tinct: Melampodii	30 to 40 g utlis	
Opium		Europe & Asia
Cannabon		Japan & India
Castoreum		
Scorula asafatida		
Hydragyrum		
Sinapis alba		
<u>Ruta graveolens</u>		

<u>Diuretics</u>	<u>Dose</u>	<u>Where from</u>
Super Saturated Potassa	ʒi to ʒj	
Carbonate Potassa	5 to 30 grs	
Spts Althææ Nitrosæ	ʒjss	
Opium Petroselinum	Infus: & Solution	Indigenous

<u>Diuretic</u>	<u>Dose</u>	<u>Where from</u>
<i>Ligularia Purpurea</i>	1 to 2 grs	Indigenous
<i>Pinel: Cantharides</i>	3i to ʒi	
<i>Oleum Terbinthinae</i>	5 to 15 guttis	
<i>Copaiveria Officinalis</i>	30 to 40 guttis	South America
<i>Polygala Senega (Infus)</i>	20 to 30 guttis	Indigenous
<i>Lobelia Syphilitica</i>	Infusion	Indigenous
<i>Scilla Maritima</i>	1 to 4 grs	South of Europe
<i>Actas Potassa</i> —	ʒj to ij	
<i>Vibras do</i>	5 to 20 grs	
<i>Notiana (Infusion)</i>	6 to 10 guttis	America
<i>Lactuca Vinosa</i>	ʒi to ʒij	Indigenous
<i>Colecium autumnale</i>	ʒij to iij	Indigenous
<i>Gratiola Officinalis</i>	Infusion	South of Europe
<i>Sparganium Leparium</i>	Infusion	Indigenous
<i>Purus Balsamea</i>	30 to 40 guttis	North America
<i>Pinus Larix</i>	5 to 10 guttis	

<u>Diaphoretic</u>	<u>Dose</u>	<u>Where from</u>
Neutral Salts		
<i>Calend & Spacc:</i>	2 to 5 grs	South America
<i>Euprat: Perfoliatum</i>	Infusion	Indigenous
<i>Opium (in combination)</i>	1 to 5 grs	Europe, Asia —

<u>Diaphoretics</u>	<u>Dose</u>	<u>Where from</u>
Campheor	5 to 16 grs	Japan, India
Aqua Ammonia	ʒi to ij	
Act: ammonia	ʒi to ij	
Guaiacum Off: Gum	ʒss to i	South America, West Indies
Daphne Mezereum	Infusion	Indigenous
Smilax Sappanilla	Dec: ij lb	Indigenous
Lacurus Sappas	Infusion	America
Juniperus Sabina	15 to 30	South of Europe
Carb: ammonia	10 to 15 grs	
Citras: ammonia	ʒss	
Antimon: Tart:	℥i to ʒss	
Salvia Officinalis	Infusion	South of Europe
Murica ammonia	ʒss to ʒi	
Oxide Antimon & phosph: lime	5 to 10 grs	
<u>Golden Sulph: Antim:</u>	<u>5 or 6 grs</u>	
<hr/>		
<u>General Stimulants</u>	<u>Dose</u>	<u>Where from</u>
Carb: ammonia	10 to 20 grs	
Campheor	10 to 15 grs	Japan, India
Datura Stramonium	5, 10, 15 & 20 grs	Indigenous
Rhusygamus Niger	3 to 5 grs	Indigenous
Conium Maculatum	5 to 10 grs increased to ʒij in dia	Indigenous

<u>Antispasmodics</u>	<u>Dose</u>	<u>Where from</u>
Musk	6 to 20 grs	Asia
Castor (Tincture) ʒi to ʒij	10 to 30 grs	North of Europe, America
Asafoetida	5 to 20 grs	Persia
Allium Sativum		South of Europe
Valerian Officinalis	ʒi to ʒij	Indigenous
Bubon Galbanum	10 to 15 grs	Asia
Succinum Oleum	15 to 20 gutts	
Sagapenum	10 to 20 grs	Persia
Melalucca Cajuputi	3 or 4 gutts	Indigenous
Crocus Sativus	ʒi to ʒij	Indigenous
Ethere	ʒi to ʒij	
Opium	1 to 10 grs	

<u>Narcotics</u>	<u>Dose</u>	<u>Where from</u>
Alcohol		
Campshere	5 to 20 grs	Japan, India
Ethere	ʒi to ʒij	
Papaver Somnif. (Extra)	1 to 3 grs	Europe, Asia
Rhodium: Niger	2 to 5 grs	Indigenous
Atropa Belladonna	1 to 3 grs	Indigenous
Aconitum Napel:	1 to 2 grs	do - do
Conium Maculatum	2 to 3 grs	do - do

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<i>Digitalis Purpurea</i>	1 to 3 grs	do - do
<i>Nicotiana Tabaco</i>	Infusion	America
<i>Lactuca Vinosa</i>	5 to 10 grs	Indigenous
<i>Latum Stram: Finis</i>	1 to 3 grs	do - do
<i>Rhododen: Chrysanth</i>	Infusion	Siberia 1/2 if boiled in 10% wat.
<i>Arnica Montana</i>	5 grs	10% 1/2 if given twice a day
<i>Nux Vomica</i>	5 grs	Germany
<i>Prunus Lauro Ceras</i>	Tinct: 5 to 8 gutts	East Indies / twice a day
		Europe

<u>Species</u>	<u>Dose</u>	<u>Where from</u>
<i>Cinchona Officinalis</i>	3i to 4j	Peru
<i>Surpent: Virginiana</i>	10 to 20 grs	Indigenous
<i>Cuscutaria Febrifuga</i>	10 to 20 grs	South America
<i>Columbo</i>	3 fs	South of Africa
<i>Fragaria Canadensis</i>	3 fs	Ohio
<i>Eupatorium Persol:</i>		Indigenous
do - <i>Pilosum</i>		
<i>Chironia Angularis</i>		
<i>Cornus Florida</i>		Indigenous
<i>Prunus Virginiana</i>		do - do
<i>Carbonas Ferri</i>	5 to 20 grs	
<i>Sulphas Ferri</i>	1 to 5 grs	
<i>Muriac Ferri</i>	5 to 10 grs	

Chalybeate Wine	℥i to ij	
Tinct. Muri: Ferri	10 to 15 guttis	
Tinct. Potass et Ferri	10 to 15 grs	
Tinct. Acetas Ferri	20 to 30 guttis	
Sulphur Capivi		
Ammonia: Capivi	½ gr 2 a day	
Flores Zinci		
Sulphur Zinci		
Acetas Zinci		
Lapis Calaminaris		
Oxide Bismuth	2 to 6 grs	two or three times a day
Nitras Argenti		
Murias Auræ		
Arsenic		
Barytes		
Calc		
Acidum Nitricum		
Cinchona Charibea	℥ss to ℥i	Charibee Islands
do Floribunda	℥ss to ij	St Lucia
Dioscorea Contrayana	5 to 20 grs	Peru, West Indies
Swietenia Febrifuga	℥ss	East Indies
— — Mahagoni	℥ss to ij	West Indies
Gentiana Lutea	℥ss	Switzerland, Germany

<i>Anthuris Nobilis</i>	℥ss	Indigenous
<i>Citrus Aurantium</i>	℥ss	India
— <i>Medica</i>	℥i	Asia
<i>Laureus Cinnamomum</i>	℥ss to i	Ceylon
<i>Cassia</i>	℥ss to i	India
<i>Camellia Alba</i>	℥ss to i	West Indies
<i>Capsicum Annuum</i>	2 to 6 grs	East & West Indies
<i>Piper Nigrum</i>	10 or 15 grs	India
— <i>Longum</i>	10 or 15	East Indies
<i>Myrtus Pimenta</i>		West Indies
<i>Zingiber</i>	10 grs	India
— <i>Zedoaria</i>	10 grs to ℥ss	India
<i>Careum Carui</i>	i or ℥ij	Indigenous
<i>Coriandrum Sativum</i>	℥ij to iij	South of Europe
<i>Pimpinella Anisum</i>	℥ij to iij	Egypt
<i>Mentha Piperita</i>		Indigenous
<i>Hyssopus Officinalis</i>		Asia, Europe
<i>Angelica Archangelica</i>		North of Europe, India

<u>Astringents</u>	<u>Dose</u>	<u>Where from</u>
<i>Quercus Robur</i>	15 to 30 grs	Indigenous —
<i>da Corvis</i>		South of Europe
<i>Viscum album</i>		

Mimosa Catichu	10 to 20 grs	India
Gum Kino	10 to 20 grs	Africa
Hamatox: Campeachuanum	Infus. & Quat: 1	South America
Girardinum Maculato		
arbutus Uva Ursi	℥ss to ℥i	Europe, America
Prinos Verticillatas -	Infus. & Quat:	United States
Sulph: Alum et Potass	10 to 15 grs	
Acetas Plumbi	2 to 4 grs	
Super: acetas Plumbi	3 to 5 grs	
Muricis Barytes		
Aqua Calcis		
Acidum Nitricum	10 to 30 guttis	
do. Muridatum	5 to 20 guttis	
Sulph: Acidum	10 to 30 guttis	
Sulph: Ferri		
Sulph: Linci		
Acetas Linci		
Sulph: Cupri		
Tonnenhillia Erecta	℥ss to i	Indigenous
Polygonum Bistorta	℥i to ℥ss	do
Rosa Gallica		South of Europe
Anchusa Tinctoria		South of Europe

